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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTIL INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life & Fire. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD., BOMBAY 1.

VOL. XXVII NO. 90 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

# 'European Situation As Grave As In Sept. Last'

## *Roosevelt Acclaimed As World Arbiter*

## "Momentous Appeal To Reason" Says L.G.

### Hitler Confers With Duce And Goering: No Hurry To Reply

WASHINGTON, April 15.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL TO HERR HITLER AND SGR. MUSSOLINI HAS ELECTRIFIED DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE HORNETS' NEST WHICH THE MESSAGE IS LIABLE TO STIR UP AGAINST HIMSELF IN THE CONGRESS. IT IS RELIABLY LEARNED THAT THE PRESIDENT TOOK ACTION AFTER DISCUSSING WITH THE CABINET THE PROBABILITY INDICATED BY THE UNITED STATES' INTELLIGENCE REPORTS THAT CERTAIN AGGRESSIVE ACTS MIGHT BE EXPECTED WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.**

**Diplomatic circles doubt whether the Axis could accede to such terms without an irretrievable loss of "face". It is argued that President Roosevelt is throwing the responsibility for peace or war directly upon the shoulders of Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini. Even if the message fails to preserve the peace, diplomatic circles believe that it will facilitate the President's foreign policy, domestically if war comes.**

It would bear witness that the President has done everything possible to avert hostilities, and the Axis has resorted to force in direct contempt of his appeal. This would consolidate American opinion against the Axis from start. Government supporters believe that this act places President Roosevelt in the position of world leadership as an arbiter between nations, and marks the highest peak any President has attained since President Wilson went to Paris.—Reuter.

### WHOLE-HEARTED APPROVAL TO ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL

#### Statement Not Due To Either Fear Or Selfishness

LONDON, April 16.

"A magnificent and momentous appeal to reason," "A very valuable piece of initiative,"—these are the views by Mr. Lloyd George and Major Attlee, respectively, to epitomise the wholehearted approval all over Britain to President Roosevelt's appeal to Dictators. President Roosevelt's blunt assertion, "you have repeatedly asserted that you and your people have no desire for war. If this is true, then there is no need to be a war," is endorsed as a terse expression of a self-evident fact, while attention is given to a passage of the message in which after emphasising peoples desire that their fears will be ended, the President declares: "It is however unfortunately necessary to take cognisance of new facts. Three nations in Europe and another in Africa have seen their independence terminated. Vast territory of another independent nation in the Far East was occupied by a neighbouring State. Reports, which we trust are not true, insist that further acts of aggression are contemplated against still other independent nations. Plainly the world is moving towards a moment when the situation must end in a catastrophe unless a more rational way of guiding events is found.

President Roosevelt emphasised in making the statement that Americans did not speak through selfishness or fear of weakness but the force of strength and friendship for mankind. International problems can be solved at the Council table. It is no answer for one side to plead that unless they receive assurances beforehand that the verdict will be theirs, they will not lay aside their arms. In conference rooms as in courts both sides must enter discussion in good faith assuming that substantial advantage will accrue to both. Having explained that the United States, which is not involved in immediate controversy offers friendly mediation, President Roosevelt asks: "are you willing to give assurance that your armed forces will not attack or invade the territory or possessions of the following independent nations?"

### BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

#### "Situation As Grave As In September", Says Garvin

LONDON, April 16.

The measure of Britain's appreciation of President Roosevelt's intervention is given by the very heavy type with which the President's historic message is printed in newspapers. The hopes aroused last night were, however, tempered later by indications from Berlin of a cool reception of the proposal in German official circles. The news of orders to the American fleet units to return to the Pacific

(EARLIER CABLES ON EUROPEAN CRISIS, PAGE 7.)

forthwith is given second place only to President's message.

The "Observer" in a leader declares that twice in the present century has a monstrous challenge to freedom radiating from the same Central European source been heard with the same potency across thousands of miles separating America from Europe.

WHAT WILL DICTATORS SAY?

The "Sunday Times" remarks that the reply from Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini will be awaited with profound interest throughout the world, but one may say in advance that it would be better to give no reply than make promises which they are not resolutely determined to keep.

The "Sunday Express" says that the President's message will rank in history as one of the greatest services ever rendered by individual to his fellowmen.

The "Sunday Dispatch" is of the opinion that rejection might be expected to be followed by an amendment of the Neutrality Act in favour of the victims of aggression.

"SITUATION GRAVE"

Mr. Garvin's article in the "Observer" considers the situation to be almost as grave as in September and says: "If we get well over the next few weeks we may all breathe peaceably for a long term, but nobody knows what those weeks may bring forth, and the best chance to prevent the worst is to prepare for it so plainly that all who run may see. We must prepare especially against the danger of sudden seizure of key points

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 4.)

## Bombshell For Nazi Drinkers

### GERMANY TO GO "DRY"

#### First Measures Already Taken

(From Our Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

**Herr Hitler has decided that the time is ripe to take the first measures towards the fulfilment of one of his greatest dreams: to make Germany "dry".**

**All manufacturers of cognac-liquors and other highly alcoholic spirits have been ordered to cease production. They may sell out their present stock, and shops and inns also may dispose of present supplies, but must not renew them. Even the manufacture of liquor-filled chocolates is forbidden.**

**Party officials will watch keenly and report the people's reaction.**

**"NEAR BEER"**

**If this is not too violent, then beer, the German citizen's favourite drink, will also be banned. In its place will be substituted a sort of "near beer", like that used here during the war, light and practically non-alcoholic**

**Hitler, himself a fervent teetotaller, has already forced most of his party chiefs to renounce alcohol at least in public.**

**STRONG ENOUGH**

**For years he was afraid to attempt to introduce prohibition, fearing that while the German citizen would tolerate shortages of butter, meat, coffee, eggs, fruit, etc., he might revolt if his beer were limited.**

**Now Hitler feels himself strong enough to risk even this revolutionary measure—tentatively at first, but with the intention of making Germany completely 'dry' eventually, if possible.**

### ITALIAN REACTION TO ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

ROME, April 16.

"VERY GENEROUS MOVE"

Political circles describe President Roosevelt's message as a very generous move, but one perhaps spoiled by its publication before the recipients had had time to consider it and reply.

The promise of at least ten years' peace is found enticing, but as regards a world conference it is felt that no good could result until Italy's grievances against France were satisfied. There can be no doubt as to the favourable impression created among the ordinary citizens by the President's action.

### Greece Thanks Britain

ATHENS, April 16.

Premier Metaxas has requested the British Minister Sir Sidney Waterlow to convey to the British Government the grateful thanks of the Greek Government for the pledge given by Britain.—Reuter.

### Enquiry Into 'Ark Royal' Blaze

LONDON, April 16.

It is learned that a Court of Enquiry was held at Portsmouth into the cause of the fire which occurred on the British aircraft carrier "Ark Royal" when returning from Gibraltar, about three weeks ago, destroying several 'planes. The result of the enquiry is not disclosed.—Reuter's Special.

### First Viceroy Of Albania

ROME, April 15.

The first Viceroy of Albania will probably be Duke of Aosta.—Reuter.

## BAN ON WAFD CONGRESS

### Egyptian Government's Action

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

That the Egyptian Government have forbidden the holding of the Wafd Congress this month is communicated to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru by Nahas Pasha in the course of a cable message by him to-day. The message runs:

"Deeply touched by your kind messages and noble sentiments towards Egypt and brotherly co-operation of our two countries in their strife for realisation of their own good and that of humanity Cannot forget your own preponderant share in paving the way for the lofty aims, and your personal kindness to my friends, during their stay in India. Regret Egyptian Government has forbidden meeting of our Congress this month fixed later. Greetings. Best wishes."—United Press.

### KING CAROL CONSULTS HIS MINISTERS

BUCHAREST, April 16.

King Carol held an important Crown Council at the Royal Palace attended by the Prime Minister, Mr. Calinescu and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gafencu. It is understood that the subjects discussed included, firstly, Mr. Gafencu's visit to Berlin next week; secondly, the Hungarian note to her Foreign Minister's speech which led Rumania to decide to demobilise certain of the older classes of reservists, who were recently called up; thirdly, King Carol's projected meeting with Prince Paul of Yugoslavia next week. A unanimous approval was given to a detailed statement which Mr. Gafencu made on diplomatic action taken by Rumania in the past weeks.

## U.S. Fleet Back To Pacific

### To Forestall Activities Of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Burgos Axis

**WASHINGTON, April 15.**

**Without any explanation the Navy Department has ordered the fleet to return to the Pacific. A formal fleet review was to have been held in the Atlantic on April 27. The fleet was also scheduled to visit New York world's fair.**

**THE ORDER WHICH CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE IS INTERPRETED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES AS EVIDENCE THAT THE INFORMATION WHEREON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS ACTING ENVISAGES THE SERIOUS POSSIBILITY THAT ROME, BERLIN, TOKYO AND BURGOS ARE ABOUT TO ACT IN CONCERT AND HENCE AS PRECAUTION, THE UNITED STATES' FLEET MUST RESTORE THE BALANCE AGAINST THE JAPANESE NAVY BY RE-ENTERING THE PACIFIC.—REUTER.**

## *Rajkot Girasiyas On War Path*

## Threat Of Launching "Satyagraha"

## MAHATMA CHARGED WITH BREACH OF PROMISE

## Appeal To Viceroy—Plea For Chief Justice's Interpretation

RAJKOT, April 16.

**The Cutch, Kathiawad and Gujarat Girasiya Association has sent a lengthy telegram to the Viceroy drawing his attention to the non-inclusion of the Bhayat representative on the Reforms Committee.**

**The telegram "inter alia" says:—**

### *APPEAL TO VICEROY*

**"BEFORE THE RAJKOT BHAYATS AND GIRASADARS ARE FORCED TO LAUNCH A NON-VIOLENT SATYAGRAHA, WE APPEAL TO YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT YOUR EXCELLENCY SHOULD EXERT YOUR INFLUENCE WITH MAHATMA GANDHI, OR FOR THE SAKE OF JUSTICE THE MATTER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA TO DECIDE WHETHER MAHATMA GANDHI' S LETTER WAS CONDITIONAL OR NOT."**

### *ISSUE OF DEMOCRACY*

The communication further adds that Gandhiji's, insistence to take the Rajkot Bhayas and Girasadars representatives on the Committee under condition that he should surrender his right of independent vote "to Sardar Patel's team is contrary to the fundamental principles of democracy for, which Mr. Gandhi is fighting for India."

The Association have called an emergent meeting this evening to chalk out their plan of action in connection with the proposed launching of Satyagraha.

MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL.

Following the submission of the Parishad nominees on the Reforms Committee some Muslim shops in Rajkot remained closed to-day as a protest against the non-inclusion of Muslims on the Committee.

### *CHARGE OF BREACH OF PROMISE*

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 16.

The Girasiyas' Association has appealed to the Viceroy, the President and the Thakore to secure the seat unconditionally "promised" by Mahatma Gandhi and charged Gandhiji with breach of promise. They have questioned Gandhiji's "trusteeship right."

## Futile Attempt To Disturb Evening Prayers

### Mahatma's Unique Experience: Surrounded By Demonstrators

#### BREACH OF PROMISE TO DEMONSTRATORS DENIED

#### Method Adopted To Redress Supposed Grievance Far From Just, Says Mahatma

RAJKOT, April 16.

A crowd of about 500 demonstrators comprising Girasiyas and Muslims, sorrounded Mahatma Gandhi as he was leaving the Rashtriyashala after the evening prayers to-day.

Earlier Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his associates, came to the Rashtriyashala for the prayers. Attendance was moderate when the prayers began. The demonstrators came in a procession waving black flags and rising slogans such as "Jagirdar-ki-jai." The processionists, on reaching the Rashtriyasala, lined up by the fence surrounding it and kept on shouting slogans, while the prayers were in progress. Those who were in the procession included Mr. K. S. Pradumansingh, brother of the Thakore Saheb, and the three nominees of the Thakore Saheb on the Reforms Committee who have been excluded by Mahatma Gandhi from the list of names submitted by him.

In spite of the shouting of the demonstrators the prayers continued.

DEMONSTRATORS SURROUND GANDHIJI

After prayers, Mahatma Gandhi refused to get into his car which was kept awaiting near the dais, but proceeded towards the demonstrators. The Parishad workers and others formed a cordon which, however, did not prevent confusion. The demonstrators started advancing towards Mahatma Gandhi and the narrow gate was blocked. Some of the demonstrators appeared to be in a violent mood, and concern was felt for Mahatma Gandhi, who was much troubled by the dust raised by a thousand tramping feet. By the time Mahatma Gandhi had walked up to the road, the demonstrators had completely surrounded him. He was seen to have closed his eyes for a few minutes and a tumbler of water was rushed to the place. After a few minutes Mahatma Gandhi proceeded towards the waiting car.—A. P.

MAHATMA FEELS GIDDY

RAJKOT, April 16.

Immediately after the evening prayers at the Rashtriyasala were over Gandhiji boldly faced the unruly crowd that had collected there and preferred to walk through them instead of going by car. There being a large crowd room could not be made immediately for him and he felt giddy. But when he asked the demonstrators whether they would allow him to pass through, they later agreed and he returned to Anand Kunj. The demonstrators later dispersed.—United Press.

### *MAHATMA'S STATEMENT*

RAJKOT, April 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement in connection with this evening's incident:—

"What has hurt me most about this evening's demonstration is that demonstrators chose what was for me a solemn hour of the day. For years All India knows, I have offered without practically a breach my evening prayers in open congregation. Why did they seek my prayer time to molest me and what had the numerous men, women and children, who at the end of the day, had come to offer their humble prayer to the one and only God or us all, done to deserve such interference?"

CRIES LIKE ARROWS

Why was it not enough seeing that I do not go out except for prayers to shout their slogans and wave black flags as I entered the prayer ground? Even that would have been bad enough but they continued vigorously to continue their slogans throughout the prayer and they were all my countrymen. Their cries pierced me like arrows whilst I was trying to concentrate my mind in the words of the prayer. I have not attained the power of mediation which makes one impervious to all disturbances from without. They knew that if they had invited me to attend their meeting in order to witness their hostile demonstration and their wrath, weak as I have been, I would have gone there and tried to appease them.

NO BREACH OF PROMISE.

"I maintain I have not committed any breach of promise. To my knowledge throughout my public and private career, I have never broken a promise. Here the very motive for a breach of promise is lacking, but lest I might have made promise, however hastily, which could bear another meaning than the one what I had put to them upon my letter to the Bhayats of March 11th, I asked as many legal friends in Rajkot as I could get together and warned them to give their unbiased opinion and told them

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5.)

## STOP PRESS

LITTLE HOPE OF DESIRED RESULT.

ROME, April 16.

President Roosevelt's appeal has been fully published by newspapers without comment, but beneath it are reproduced messages giving the unfavourable reaction in Berlin. Even in moderate political circles, which were yesterday inclined to welcome the telegram there is now little hope that it will produce the result desired by President Roosevelt.

The document is described as clumsy in its drafting, argument and manner of presentation to the world. The conversations between Signor Mussolini and Marshal Goering were resumed this evening, and are expected to last some hours.—Reuter.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

BERLIN, April 16.

The "National Zeitung" alleges that Germans are ill-treated in England, and has a headline "terror against Germans in London."—Reuter.

A SYMBOLIC TRANSFER.

ROME, April 16.

The acting Prime Minister of Albania, Shefket Verlaci, symbolically transferred the Crown to King Victor Emmanuel this morning, in the Throne room of the Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Court and the Cabinet.—Reuter.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

**26. MATRIMONIAL**

Wanted a bride, beautiful and cultured, knowing singing, for a Bania Graduate of 29, well established in life. Write Box No. 11564, "Bombay Chronicle."

**42 SITUATION VACANT.**

Wanted Secretary-cashier on Rs. 30|50, applicant joining with Rs. 200|300 preferred. Good prospects. Interview—apply Box No. 11639, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Spinning Master for the Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Messrs. Morarka & Co., the Agents, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (11632)

Wanted a travelling salesman for upcountry and local to the Railways and Government Departments, preferable with engineering knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 11641, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a well established hospital in the Punjab an experienced Surgeon, M.R.C.S., pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, and a lady M.B.B.S., pay from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Please apply with testimonials stating minimum pay acceptable to Box No. 11624, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications from trained graduates (preferably B. T.s) are invited for the post of the Supervisor of the English Classes attached to D. L. B. Primary Schools, Surat District. The post is temporary and is for the present sanctioned for a period of three years. The scale of pay is Rs. 40-5-75. Applications received after 5-5-39 will not be considered. (14)

**68. FLATS TO LET**

To Let 3 and 4 Room Flats in "Jumna Nivas", next Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Quiet, airy and respectable locality. Lift available. Rents from Rs. 58 to 75. (11625)

**141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS**

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10937)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch. per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd and Subsequent-Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SALE OF A PALATIAL AND STATELY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BOMBAY FORMERLY KNOWN AS "TATA PALACE" AND NOW AS "ESPLANADE HOUSE," SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF WAUDBY ROAD AND OUTRAM ROAD, FORT, AND BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. R. D. SETHNA.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the Executors of the late Mr. R. D. Sethna (hereinafter referred to as the Vendors) for purchase of the above property. It was purchased in 1935 by the late Mr. R. D. Sethna, who considerably enlarged it and added an upper floor to it. The building now consists of a ground and three upper floors and is centrally situated in one of the healthiest localities in Bombay. It fetches a monthly rent of Rs. 5,150.

The land admeasures 3360 square yards and is held under a Lease, dated the 17th day of January, 1889, for a period of 999 years from 13th September, 1882, at the rental of Rs. 131 annas 14 per year. The offerer shall be deemed to have made his offer with knowledge of the terms of the said Lease, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co.

Every offer for purchase must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand) and sent to the Vendors' attorneys. If the offer is accepted the amount will be retained as part of earnest money which is fixed at Rs. 25,000 and the offerer will pay on such acceptance the balance of Rs. 20,000 to make up the amount of earnest; if the offer is not accepted the deposit of Rs. 5,000 will be returned without interest.

The Vendors will make out a marketable title free from reasonable doubt. If the purchase is not completed by reason of any defect in title, the offerer will not be entitled to any damages, but he will be entitled to return of the earnest money without interest.

The purchase must be completed within one month from the date of Acceptance of the Offer.

All outgoings will be apportioned.

The purchaser will bear his costs of and incidental to the assignment including stamp and registration charges and all out-of-pocket expenses.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer.

The Vendors will bear their own costs.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1939.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Vendors' Attorneys,
14 K, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
15.

**150. SCHOLARSHIPS**

The Indian Women's Education Association is offering one scholarship of £200 to a suitable Indian woman applicant, for 12 months' training for a Teacher's Diploma in England. Applicants must be qualified teachers, holding Indian University degree, and must have teaching experience. Term commences September, 1939. The selected candidate will be required to pay her own return passage. Applications stating qualifications, age, teaching experience, medical certificate and references from the Head of the institution in which the candidate is at present employed, should reach the Hon. Secretary, The Indian Women's Education Association, 59, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1., not later than 20th May, 1939. (10950)

**651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS**

Desirous communicating with departed souls. Spiritualists who really possess this power should only write; stating their charges or free service in helping the distressed. Box No. 11620, "Bombay Chronicle".

## Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of senior mechanic in the Cold Storage Research Scheme, Poona, under the Horticulturist to Government, Bombay, Poona, in the grade of Rs. 130-10-250 subject to revision. The post is tenable up to the end of February 1940 but may be extended for a further period of three years.

The minimum qualification required for this post is a degree in Engineering preferably Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, with practical experience of Cold Storage machinery. Any candidate having research experience relating to temperature, humidity, ventilation in storage chambers will be given preference.

The appointment will be made subject to leave and travelling allowance rules of the Government of Bombay.

The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th May 1939 and should give full particulars of age, caste, nationality, qualifications, experience, appointments held etc. They must be accompanied by true copies of certificates, documentary evidence regarding age and details of any research work done by the candidates. If required, applicants may be called for a personal interview at their own cost.

Canvassing by direct or indirect methods will disqualify the candidates for appointment.

W. J JENKINS,
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Province,
Poona.

Poona, 12th April 1939.

(19)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College or from persons holding Sanitary Inspectors' or Surveyors' diplomas for 2 posts of Junior Inspectors in the Markets & Slaughter Houses Department on Rs. 50-4-80 per month. The selected candidates will be on probation from 6 months and will be eligible for the benefits of the Municipal leave and Provident Fund Rules. Applications stating age, nationality and previous experience, if any should reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 1st May, 1939.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent of Markets.
Arthur Crawford Market,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

18.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 12th of June, 1939, at 10-45 a. m. (S.T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th April, 1939.

(13)

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD. (In Liquidation). BANGALORE.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1939, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses, and their advocates or pleaders, if any, to Messrs. P. Gopalraj Urs and F. L. Peradon, the Official Liquidators of the said Company, at Hebbal, Bangalore, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of the Additional District Judge, Bangalore, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved

Dated this 8th day of April. 1939.

G. PARAMASIVIAH.
Additional District Judge.
(2).

## Public Notices

NOTICE TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the State Engineer, Morvi State, Morvi for carrying out necessary Electrical Installation work to the New Palace at Morvi.

2. Copies of tender form, specification and schedule of quantities may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy and any further information during office hours.

3. Tenders must be returned to the Architects' Office on or before 12 o'clock (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 3rd May, 1939. A cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be deposited in Morvi Treasury and the receipt should be produced at the time of submitting the tender.

4. The State Engineer, Morvi State, Morvi reserves the right of accepting the lowest or any tender.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Chartered Architects.
Chartered Bank Building,
Bombay, 17th April 1939.

17.

## Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Govt. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BIG LOT PRINTING, ANTIQUE, DRAWING, WRAPPING AND COVER PAPERS, CARD BOARD, BOOKBINDING CLOTH, INKS, ETC.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April 1939 at the ground floor of Khatau Building, Marine Street, near Appollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs The Bank of Hindustan, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maganlal M. Zaveri, the Proprietor of The Sudama Paper Mart:—

One big lot Papers including Skagerack, Tuftare, Royal, Patel bond, Bankpost, Badami Indian and foreign, Duplicating Ledger paper, Creamlaid German, Drawing paper, Glazed printing Indian and foreign, Cheap Antique, Ivory finish, White and coloured illustrated printing, Card board white and violet, M. G. coloured, Tiles, Manilla brown and craft wrapping paper, Golden Tea paper, Creamlaid foolscap, Airmail paper, Silver paper, Bookbinding cloth, etc.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.
Private offers invited.
GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Ry. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs BENNETT and CO., will on Friday the 28th April 1939 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the above place unclaimed goods including:

Rice, wheat, gram, oorid, toor, G. N. seeds, D. chillies, husk, cotton seeds, linseed, hirda, bajri, jowari, sugar, empty drums, barrels, tins of oil, matches, tea, shoes, soap, elect. goods, slates, pens, perfumery, hosiery, machinery, haberdashery, bdles. of iron bar, bidi leaves, books, medicine, tarpaulin and rope pieces, gunny bags, glass beads, glassware, churries, champals.

Terms—50 per cent. deposit or full amount, and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 7th May 1939.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 MOTOR TRUCKS

Under instructions from the Court Receiver (Suit No. 2039 of 1938 Bank of Hindustan Ltd. v|s. C. J. Sopher) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY (MONDAY) the 17th April 1939 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Taja Noora (Mishari) stable at Morland Road Eyculla the following:

1 "International" Truck 1937 Model 1 1|2 ton 26.3 H.P. No. T 9774.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1|2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. N 4146.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1|2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. N 4307.
1 "Oldsmobile" Truck 1938 Model 1 1|2 ton 28.4 H.P. No. N 4234.
1 "Oldsmobile" Passenger Truck 1937 Model 1 1|2 ton 28.4 H.P. 22 Passengers No. N 4447.

Trucks are on view.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
BENNETT & CO.

## Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, well made furnitures of Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms, safe, refrigerator, Broad Wood Piano, Remington typewriter, etc. Property of Mr. J. B. Hybait.

By order of offices—Silk Staples, Poland Milton, Black Silk Velvet, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.


ANNOUNCEMENT!

To-day United Artists Corporation celebrates its 20th Anniversary, to signify which event a special programme is presented at the NEW EMPIRE theatre, namely Rudolph Valentino's signal triumph THE SON OF THE SHEIK, and another of the world window series JERUSALEM, showing all the glories of this timeless city in glorious technicolour and also another brilliant short in Technicolour with special scenes of Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarty United Artists' Corporation and the Management of the NEW EMPIRE take pride in presenting this unique programme on this unique occasion.

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND
a smashing human drama
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2ND POPULAR WEEK
* SAGAR'S *
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
Starring:
YAQUB—MAYA BANNERJEE
SANKATA—JYOTI—Etc....
AT
MINERVA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

TENTH WEEK!
HUNS PICTURES'
DEVATA
AT
WEST-END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M.

THE BEST PICTURE
IN THE TOWN, STILL GOING STRONG!
New Theatres' Screen Sensation
"DUSHMAN"
(The Enemy)
Starring:
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI.
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IN NINTH NOVEL WEEK


# The Tiger Crouches

## Poland Will Be "Neutralised" By Terror

(A Special despatch from our well-informed Central European correspondent)

What must be understood by those who are threatened by Nazism is that there is no possible truce with the beast. We who live under its colour know its nature. No one who watches the magnificent structure of our country rapidly crumbling to pieces under the mad rush to war of the Nazi chieftains, can suppose for one single moment that anything short of overwhelming force can procure peace with Hitler.

The news that Britain had thrown overboard her "policy of appeasement" and offered a pact to Poland created great excitement in Berlin and in all parts of South and Central Germany. The Propaganda Ministerium at once launced a violent campaign trying to whip up hatred against Britain for "encirclement" of Germany, but with little success. Most people here, even those too disheartened and disillusioned to care, know quite well the meaning of this attempt to stop Hitler.

It is openly laughed at here, by all those Nazis bwho have any connection at all with the higher ranks of the Party. The Press plainly says that similar stern warnings were given to Germany last year, yet the Reichswehr marched into the Sudeten territories and took over the great forts, with the approval of Paris and London. When the news came of the editorial in the Lodon "Times" claiming that the Pact did not guarantee the integrity of Poland's frontiers, but merely her "independence", the word cynically apread along the Wilhelmstrasse that "the Fifth Column has captured London again for us." The effect of this in Warsaw and throughout the Balkans was tremendous and almost stunning. The gravest suspicions of Britain's intentions are now held everywhere. code telegraphic messages received by me from different points in South-East Europe are all in a completely cynical strain.

HITLER'S THREAT

These acquainted with Hitler's peculiar way of thought and expression have pointed to several passages in his Wilhelmshaven speech, which has been hailed in pro-Nazi quarters overseas as a "peace speech", or the expression of a foiled and cornered man. That is rubbish. He said, "The German people is not willing to face accumulated dangers without acting." Here was a threat to the small nations—"Whoever declares himself ready to fetch the chestnuts out of the fire for the Great Powers must expect to burn his fingers. And a grim warning—"If anyone should really wish to measures his strength with ours the German people is able to do so at any time and is also prepared and decided."

That is Hitler's moods The best comment is that he spoke from behind a bullet-proof screen, and so fearful were the Army authorities that he would make some raving declaration that would precipitate war (he had been for the two prior days in one of his megalomaniac fits) that it was arranged for a radio technician to organise a "technical hitch" in the world transmission of the speech. The technician's personal safety was guaranteed and he was handed over to a group of the Illegal Opposition with whom certain sections of the High Command are in direct contact, to hide.

But, apart from these minor actions, the most powerful forces in the Army are unable to stop the drive to disaster, for the Army itself is now penetrated and dominated by the Party and the Gestapo. Goering is hard at work completing the "co-ordination" of Italy, and Staff talks with Pariani are now in full swing. Poland will be "neutralised" by terror—it was never intended to conquer her. Yugoslavia will be subdued and perhaps partitioned, and the way laid open to the Rumanian oilfields, while Mr. Chamberlain "protests".

# REIGN OF TERROR IN KOLHAPUR

## Appeal To Paramount Power To Intervene

Mr. S. D Dev wirtes:—

The Executive Committee of the Deccan States Peoples' Conference met at Miraj on the 10th instant and appointed a committee of Inquiry to investigate the various complaints of assaults on the Conference workers by the Kolhapur State authorities. The committee of Inquiry has issued today the interim report of their preliminary inquiry which is sent to the Press herewith. The copy of the same has been forwarded to the Resident, Deccan States to take immediate action in the matter.

The following is the summary of the results of the investigation into the excesses committed by the police on the public of Kolhapur State. The Committee has received in all 41 complaints of assault of various types by the police of these 11 persons have given their complaints in person and other complaints are sent either by direct witnesses or the relatives of the sufferers. Six persons are examined today. The assaults have begun from 2nd April.

Almost all the persons were called either by the village Police Patil or some constable under the pretext that he was wanted by the police Saheb at Jayasingpur, Hatkanagle. The nature of the assault and treatment seems to be quite uniform and with pre-determination to strike terror into the hearts of the villagers so that they may not take any part in the political movement in general and imminent Kolhapur conference in particular. It is a general complaint that no warrants were shown to them nd every thing is quite illegal and inhuman.

From the evidence now before the committee, we have come to the conclusion that the police are committing excesses on the workers and other innocent persons on mere suspicion. Practically there is a reign of terror in Kolhapur territory. Many are detained in jail without enquiry or trial. Many have fled from their villages They are taking refuge in the neighbouring British territories or other States. Everybody in Kolhapur State feels unsafe. So we think that the situation has become quite intolerable now and the Paramount power should interfere in the matter. Many arrested persons who are said to be severely beaten and subjected to human torture and have injuries on their person are unable to come before the committee and give evidence. The Committee has got sufficient evidence to prove that some of them are in precarious condition in lock-up.

### *LEAGUERS TO JOIN LEGISLATIVE PARTIES*

#### *Disappearance Of Independent Party; New Party Under Srivastava*

LUCKNOW, April 15

It is understood that in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League, at Delhi, in December last, all members of the Muslim League must join the League Parties in Legislatures.

The Muslim members of the Independent Party, under the leadership of Nawab of Chhatari, have been asked and agreed to join the League Party.

While this will result in the disappearance of the Independent Party, another new party composed mainly of Hindu members, under the leadership of Sir J. P. Srivastava, may crop up.—A. P.

### *HEADMAN'S WIDOW TOPS POLL*

TOUNGOO (Burma), April 14.

On the death of U. Shwe Yun, Headman, a bye-election was held to fill up the vacancy in the village of Natthankwin Daw Shwe Ain, the window of the Headman, contested the election against six other male candidates. She topped the poll and was declared elected.

This is the first time that a woman has been elected as Headman in the district, of Toungoo.—United Press.

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## RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 51 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chheoki) | 9 15 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 15 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 30 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 40 | 18 45 |
| Nagpur Express | 14 5 | 21 25 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 16 50 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 32 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 25 | 7 00 |
| *Deccan Queen | 10 35 Mon. | 17 15 Fri. |

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 (Mon | 21 15 (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 58 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

## AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

**London—Bombay (Juhu)**
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—London**
Planes call at Ahmedabad Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo**
Planes call at Hyderabad. Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.
Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

**Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly**
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.
Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 9-15 p.m.

**Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur**
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departures from Juhu: Monday Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

**Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)**
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

**Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia**
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)**
Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

**Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan**
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)**
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

**Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi**
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

**Bombay—Kathiawar**
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

### Mahableshwar Busmen Want Reduced Wheel-Tax

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 11.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan of the Panchgani Bus Service and others have applied to the Municipality of Mahableshwar for reduction in the wheel-tax from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30, for a whole year.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
R. A. VIDYALAYA

Ghatkopar, BOMBAY.

Applications for the one year's S. T. C. Course of the Government of Bombay should reach the Principal before the 30th of April 1939. New session commences in June 1939.

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat addressing a gathering of members of the Bombay Divisional Fort, Dadar and Girgaum Co-operative Institutes, who met on Friday at the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Coy.'s, at a tea party given to Principal Hiralal L. Kaji.

## SHIA DEPUTATION WAITS ON PT. JAWAHARLAL

### Tentative Proposals For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent)
AGRA, (By Mail).

I am reliably informed that a deputation consisting of Sir and Lady Wazir Hasan, Abdul Zahir, Dr. Husain Zahir, Said Haidar Mehndi, Chairman Improvement Trust, Said Qalbe Abbas M.L.A. Mirza Mohammad Zakar Hussain, General Secretary Shia Political Conference and Said Athar Husain Vakil, President District Congress Committee Amroha, met Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at Lucknow on 9 and 10th April 1939 in connection with the Shia Agitation going on now in Lucknow. It is understood that the members of the deputation placed definite and tentative proposals for the Hindu Muslim unity. Pt. Nehru heard them patiently and promised that he would try his utmost to settle the question in the light of the conversations. However, he has not committed himself to any promise.

I further understand that a meeting of Shia Muslims was held in Lucknow which was addressed by Maulvi Imam Juma. It was stressed that the Muslims should give due attention and respect to the Hindu feelings. And they have resolved to give up beef as a mark of respect and accommodation to Hindu brothren. They have also decided that they will have no objection if music is played before their mosques. It is also understood that a deputation is soon going to meet Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Shia agitation at Lucknow and the leading members will include Sir and Lady Wazir Hasan and Sir Sultan Ahmed of Patna. This action of the Shias is very much appreciated in the political circles.

### PROVINCIAL RAJPUT CONFERENCE.

The second sitting of the U. P. Rajput Conference and the Education Conference commenced its deliberation on 10th April with Raja Jagan Nath Bux Singh on the chair. Amongst other important resolutions adopted was one requesting the Government to raise the Balwant Rajput College and the Udaipur College to the standard of degree colleges. Thereafter several resolutions were adopted. Amongst them included the resolutions to support the Hyderabad Satyagraha, that the Rajputs should be given more jobs in the Indian states, that the pressure should be brought on the central Government to allow Raja Mahandra Pratap to come back to India.

## CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED

### 104 Shias Arrested: Hunger-striker Bailed Out

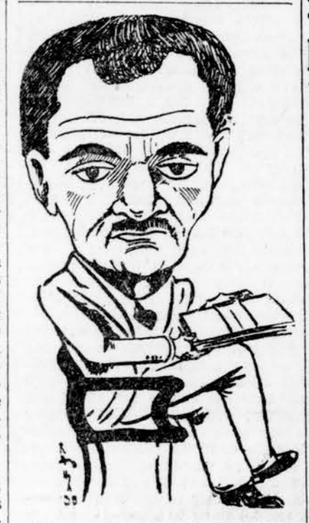
LUCKNOW, April 15.

The Curfew Order promulgated in connection with the Tabarra agitation has been extended for three weeks between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

It is understood that Bashir Ahmed Rizvi, who was arrested in connection with the Tabarra agitation started hunger-strike in the jail and has been bailed out. He is stated to have refused to state his complaints to the authorities.

While a lorry carrying Shias arrested in connection with the agitation was going to the city jail, it was stoned near the railway station. Police soon reached the spot.

One hundred and four Shias were arrested to-day.—A.P.



Khan Bahadur J. B. Vatcha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax Bombay Presidency, Baluchistan and Sind who has been appointed officer on Special Duty with the Central Board of Revenue and is expected to take over charge at Delhi shortly.

## EDUCATION OF ORISSA MUSLIMS

### Premier's Reply To Address

CUTTACK, April 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biswanath Das, Chief Minister, accompanied by Mr. Jadumani Mangaraj, Parliamentary Secretary, Dr. Atal Behari Achary, M. L. A. and Mr. S. N. Dwivedy undertook an extensive tour of the interior of the district of Cuttack.

At Sungra the villagers presented with two addresses of welcome.

Another address on behalf of 8,000 Muslim villagers was presented to them. In the address full support was assured to the Ministry and redress of some grievances of the local Muslims was urged.

Replying to the address the Premier said that the Congress Government had not only upheld the educational facilities given to the Muslims of Orissa by the late Mr. Fakiruddin, Education Minister, Bihar and Orissa, but had increased the number of schools and more money had been granted.—United Press.

## LITERACY DRIVE IN SIND

KARACHI, April 15.

Monday, May 1, will be a red letter day in the history of Sind when a drive against illiteracy will be formally inaugurated by H. E. the Governor of Sind. For full one week from that day an intensive propaganda by means of meetings, prabhat pheries, demonstrations, etc. will be conducted through Sind to induce the illiterate masses to join schools, which will be opened in every village in 16 talukas.

Government have issued instructions to officials to seek the co-operation of the public at large. Local bodies, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha and other public institutions have promised to lend their co-operation.

The Hon'ble Pir Illahibux, Education Minister, who is taking keen interest in the matter, is undertaking a tour in every district from April 20.—United Press.

Col. D. P. Ghadiali who delivered a series of lectures in Bombay on Spectro-Chrome, a novel system of treating all disorders of mankind without drugs or surgery.

## LAW-BREAKERS WARNED

### Kashmir Court On Practitioner's Duty In Enforcement Of Law

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JAMMU, (By Mail.)

"We do not want to interfere with anybody's political views, but we want to make it perfectly clear that legal practitioners whose duty it is to help in the enforcement of law cannot be permitted to break the law themselves", observes the Full Bench, of the Kashmir High Court, in a case arising out of the last political agitation in Kashmir.

The respondents Pt. Jia Lal Kilam, Ch. Gulam Abbas and Kh. Gulam Mohammad Sadiq, who are legal practitioners, were convicted under section 188 of R.P.C. and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. After the convictions notices were issued to them under Clause 19 (b) of the Constitution of the High Court to show cause as to why they should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court.

The learned Government Advocate submitted that as Vakils of this Court it was the duty of the respondents to respect and maintain law but as they have deliberately defied the law they have rendered themselves liable to be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of this Court and that suitable action should be taken against them. In support of this submission, the learned Government Advocate has cited various rulings of the British Indian High Courts.

Their lordships expressed their strong disapproval in regard to their conduct and gave them a warning against this sort of conduct in future. "We expect that this warning will have the desired effect. No further action shall be taken in these proceedings", stated their lordships in the judgment.

### Literacy Drive In Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A literacy campaign has recently been started under the auspices of the Calcutta University Institute, mainly with the help of the college students, who will utilise the ensuing summer vacation for spreading literacy by opening literacy centres in their respective villages.

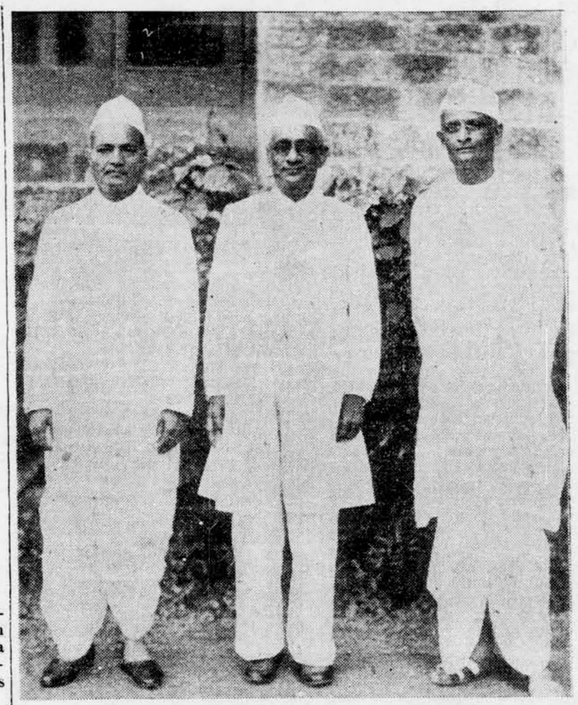
About 500 students representing all districts of the provinces enrolled themselves and received preliminary training necessary for organising the work. They will go to their own villages and towns and start centres and carry on work for about six months during the vacation.—United Press.

### Literacy Work In Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, April 14.

The joint board of representatives of the Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad has passed the following resolution:—

"In response to the appeal made by the Premier of the Government of Bombay, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has resolved to push on its programme of literacy work amongst the working classes vigorously and to that end the Pratinidhi Mandal has appointed a Committee of 25 members and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500."



Mr. G. R. Gole, Dr. Vora and Mr. B. N. Meheshwari who have been elected Chairmen of the Schools Committee, Standing Committee and Improvement Trust Committee respectively for 1939-40.

## MAULANA IRFAN DEAD

### Well-Known Khilafat Leader Who Was Interned For Several Years In U. P. For N. C. O. Activities

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death from heart-failure of Maulana Muhammad Irfan, the well-known Khilafat leader.

The Maulana, who was quite hale and hearty, went to attend a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Muslim League this morning but at about 11-30 a.m. he suddenly took ill and was rushed to the Khilafat House where he died a little later.

INTERNED IN U. P. JAIL.

Maulana Irfan who belonged to the North-West Frontier Province took a prominent part in the Non-Co-operation movement in his province for which he was arrested and interned as a State prisoner in the United Provinces for a number of years. On his release he was associated with Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Delhi and later joined the Central Khilafat Committee as one of its Honorary Secretary which post he continued to occupy till his untimely death at a comparatively early age. Maulana Irfan attended the All-World Muslim Conference regarding Palestine which was recently held in Cairo.

An able scholar of Arabic and a forceful speaker, Maulana Irfan was a genial friend in private life and popular even among opponents. His sad death occurring as it does so soon after the death of Maulana Shaukat Ali whose right hand-man he had been for over a decade is a great loss to the Muslim community. The funeral of the deceased was very largely attended.

Mr. S. S. Poredi, retired Deputy Collector and Leader of Telugu community, who died at Poona on Monday last.

### "OM MANDLI"

#### Unsuccessful Attempt To Get Back Rescued Girls

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 15.

An attempt at removing two girls, who were formerly members of the "Om Mandli", from their house, it is alleged, was made by a woman member of the "Mandli" who, along with her other companions, is now in Hyderabad.

It is stated that the woman member, in the disguise of a maid-servant wearing a closed and taut garment, appeared in the house of Bhai Hassomal Thakurdas, who had only recently rescued his two daughters from the "Om Mandli". Apparently the intruder's intention was to meet her old companions (the two girls) and persuade them to return to the "Mandli".

Her movements, however, caused suspicion in the minds of the inmates of the house and the "game" was detected. She was taken to the police station, and it was after three hours' detention that she was set free.—United Press.

Rural uplift work in Kaira district is progressing. The rural uplift motor van, will serve about 20 villages. The Congress workers of Kaira are busy with varied activities to spread literacy among the rural masses.

YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH

You are naturally careful of your child's health. You take care to see that he is guarded against catching colds and infectious diseases. But are you sure you use every precaution? Mere good advice given to a child is not sufficient. Children remain susceptible to disease—particularly if they are constipated and unable to rid their systems of poisonous matter. The careful parent recognises this and follows the doctor's advice to be sure that the child's bowels move regularly.

California Syrup of Figs is the ideal children's laxative—it produces a gentle movement, harmless to the youngster's delicate system. Being a pure fruit laxative, it acts naturally, and being a liquid, each dose can be measured to suit your child's condition. Children like its pleasant taste.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

California Syrup of Figs is not only a child's laxative. Grown-ups also, who normally rely upon a harsher kind of dose, benefit greatly by taking California Syrup of Figs instead. It is the ideal laxative for the whole family. Get a bottle to-day.

WHY NOT SMOKE A BETTER CIGARETTE ?
asks the PASSING SHOWMAN
Smoke
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
much better for your health
Change to Passing Show and enjoy the smoothness of a cigarette blended from pure virginia tobaccos. You'll find Passing Show cooler from the minute you light up — and they smoke cooler right to the very end. Get Passing Show today—there's extra quality in every one.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
10 PASSING SHOW 10
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN

*Women's Hockey*

# HAYES CUP COMPETITION

## Bombay City Beat Vincent Club

Women's hockey came into its own on Sunday evening when the initial game in the Hayes Cup Hockey Competition for women was played before a large gathering at the St. Xavier's College Stadium.

In this match Bombay City "A" met the Vincent Club, Dadar. Both sides gave off their best. The fairer sex showed there was no lack of grit and dash in their game. There was little to choose between the combinations, though Bombay City, as a team, was more "workmanlike," if I may say so, in their general tactics, and this got them the decision, the final tally being 2 goals to 1 in their favour.

THE GAME.

The Vincent Club attacked, only to see play transferred immediately and were in early difficulties. The sixth minute of play saw Miss M. Cohen give Bombay City a goal, a soft shot beating the goalkeeper—the Club were without their regular custodian.

Play levelled up after this and both areas were subjected to raids. Towards the close of this period the Vincent Club were more aggressive and wasted a number of opportunities. Pressure was maintained till half-time and Miss E. George was unlucky not to put her side on terms just before the interval.

THE EQUALISER.

Changing over the Club went all out and had Bombay City busy defending. The equaliser came when Miss E. George ran away down the left flank, centred beautifully to put Miss I. Wood in possession, who scored. It was Bombay City's turn now to press, and they appeared determined to get a decision before time. They were rewarded—Miss C. D'Souza broke away on the right, put the ball nicely in front of the goal-mouth, where Mrs. K. Lynn tapped it in. The City continued to keep the ball in their opponents area. Here Miss P. Wood, the Club right back, covered herself with glory. The time and again frustrated dangerous raids. She was doing more than her share as a defender, getting little help from her partner Miss Borker.

In the closing stages the Club fought hard to save the game. The City defence however, held out till the final whistle

RESULT.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOMBAY CITY "A" | 2 goals. |
| VINCENT CLUB | 1 goal. |

*Aga Khan Hockey*

# Kirkee United And Bhopal Wanderers Draw Again

## Game Lacks Its Previous Interest

The re-play of the semi-final between Kirkee United and the Bhopal Wanderers resulted in a goalless draw, and the teams will meet again to decide the issue on Tuesday. This second draw has necessitated a postponement of the Finals, which will be played within on Wednesday or Thursday in the week.

The game lacked that excitement which had characterised the previous day's play, and thrills were conspicuous by their absence. The pace was comparatively slow, showing unmistakable signs that the previous evening's fatigue had not completely worn off. This slackening in pace, however, suited the Bhopal Wanderers admirably, their superior stick-work coming in good stead, and helping them to keep the game in the Kirkee area for the major portion of play.

On the day's exchanges, Bhopal were decidedly unlucky not to have won. Moreover, the precipitate action of one of the umpires in pulling up a Kirkee defender in the ring for obstruction robbed Bhopal of the goal that Muneer shot for them. This was clearly a case where Muneer should have been allowed the advantage he had, in spite of the opponents' infringement.

THE GAME.

Bhopal attacked from the commencement, but Phillips foiled a promising movement, and transferred play to the other end where Tyrell was crowded out. Bhopal were having the better of the argument in midfield where the game centred for a while, and initiated yet another attack which brought them the award of a corner without the expected benefit. A little later, Muneer came within an inch of scoring, when a feeble shot by him was saved by Pepper in the Kirkee goal. In the last 10 minutes of the first moiety, Bhopal continued to monopolise the exchanges, with Kirkee managing, but once to break away during this period when Tyrell should have scored if not for his hesitation.

For the first five minutes after resumption, each side pressed for brief alternate periods. In the seventh minute Kirkee succeeded in penetrating the Bhopal defence, but Tyrel's shot was saved by Bostan Khan who came midway up the circle to meet him. The rebound off the latter's pads was picked up by G. Nirmal, but only to find the ball from off his shot deflected outside by a defender's stick. At this stage, there was some fraying of tempers, and umpire Cyriaco found it necessary to caution Nazir and Gaikwad of the Bhopal and Kirkee teams, respectively.

Kirkee assumed control of the game for a brief four minutes after this, only to release this hold for the remainder of the game. During this period, Muneer worked up his way into the Kirkee circle, but Gaikwad, Kirkee's left-half, gave him what looked almost a lingering embrace, and the umpire precipitately pulled him up a second before Muneer showed the ball in the Kirkee goal. Ahmed Sher, who was entrusted with the resultant penalty bully, failed to steer the ball between the posts, and Kirkee managed to live out to fight once again.

THE TEAMS:

BHOPAL:—Bostan Khan; Ismail and Ahsan; Saghir, Qavi, and Kifayat; Ahmed Sher, Siri, Shakoor, Muneer and Nazir.

KIRKEE UNITED:—Pepper; J. M. Phillips and Edmund; Gaikwad, B. Nimal and Martis; Amor, G. Nimal, Tyrell, K. Nimal and Dodge.

Umpires:—Messrs. J. Pinto and Cyriaco D'Souza.

There will be no game to-day.

# CORONATION OF GAEKWAR

## Special Committee To Fix Programme

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, April 13.

The Baroda Government have appointed a committee for outlining the programme of the coronation ceremony of Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwar. Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh is the president of this committee. At present, the Committee has proposed to held coronation programme for one week i.e. 24th April to 1st May 1939.

More than 87 Indian States' representatives will attend the ceremony on behalf of their respective States.

Baroda Government have appointed a judicial inquiry committee of the disturbances held on 20th to 22nd January at the time of Sardar Patel's visit to Baroda. This committee will begin their work from 8th May. Proceedings are not open to the press and the public. The committee president is at liberty, to allow some reasons, if he thinks proper to attend the court proceedings.

# ORGANISED CRIME ON THE INCREASE

## U. P. Excise Commissioner On Increase In Illicit Trade

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD April 15.

"Absence of any vocal opposition has helped to create the misleading impression that all that is needed is legislation restricting or prohibiting use of intoxicants" states the report of the Excise Administration of the United Provinces for year ending March 31, 1938.

ORGANISED CRIME.

Every restrictive measure adds the Excise Commissioner, makes crime more lucrative with the result that crime is day by day more carefully organised as regular industry in which provision is made for all overhead charges including those for support of families of persons who are unlucky enough to be caught and convicted. The illicit distiller is becoming more clever in his methods. Persons belonging to high castes are also engaged in it. It is possible some have taken to this lucrative crime on account of the present unemployment. It requires little capital. The raw material (Mahwa and Sira) is cheap. There is reason suspect in some places illictly manufactured liquor supplied to customers with the regularity of milk from a dairy.

# ASSAULT ON SATYAGRAHIS

## Allegations Against Police

SHOLAPUR, April 15.

For the second time within a week's period, the Arya "Satyagrahis" were assaulted by Muslims at Tuljapur, resulting in injuries to several of them. One of the "Satyagrahis" is stated to have received serious injuries in the head. While it was claimed that pro mpt police action saved the situation taking an ugly turn, the "Satyagrahis" alleged that some police joined the Muslims in the assault.

These facts were revealed when 39 "Satyagrahis" we tried by Mr. Abdeali Kaiyum, Magistrate of Naldroot, who convicted them each to one years rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Robson, Sub-Inspector of Police, Tuljapur, in his evidence said that the "Satyagrahis" were arrested on Wednesday and they shouted provocative slogans when Muslims tried to attack them. The Police, however, saved them. He denied that the police ever assaulted any "Satyagrahi."

Accused, while declining to plead informed the court that the police joined in the general assault against them.—United Press.

*Nadkarni Football*

# Holders Enter Semi-Final

## South-end Colaba Routed

With the decision of two more matches on Sunday evening the penultimate rounds of the Nadkarni Football Tournament have been reached. Of the six teams left to fight out championship honours two, South Kanara S. A. "A" and Young Goans S. C. "A" have already entered the semi-final.

GOANS' IMPRESS.

A good holiday crowd turned out last evening on the Cooperage ground to see the holders dispose of South-end Colaba F. C. by four clear goals in a hopelessly one-sided encounter. Combining beautifully and displaying greater dash and stamina the Goans literally overran their opponents who found themselves unable to cope with the speed and accuracy of the bare-footed team. Barring their custodian Paul who was the loneliest figure on the field—being called upon to get his foot to the ball only once throughout the whole match—the rest of the Goanese team played with clockwork precision, giving an exhibition of neat dribbling, sound footwork and accurate shooting—such as has rarely been seen in the present tournament.

CAESAR'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Ceasar their inside-left stood out from amongst a brilliant set of forwards—his scientific tackling and clever centring being a treat to watch. Telang, the pivot also gave a great display—feeding his forwards in a most unselfish and systematic manner and effectively repulsing the sporadic attacks of his opponents. With only one side always in the picture the game itself was never at any stage particularly exciting. Attacking vigorously right from the kick-off the Goans bombarded the Colaba goal relentlessly, and had not the cross-bar and goal posts come to the heavier team's rescue they would have been down by at least half a dozen goals in the first fifteen minutes. Hardly had the ball gone into play when a brilliant combined movement by the holders' forwards saw John sending in an accurate centre for Martin to connect with a beautiful header which gave the goalkeeper absolutely no chance. (1—0). Soon after Telang put James in possession of the ball and the latter outpacing a number of defenders swung the ball back to Almeida and in the ensuing melee John tapped it into a safe corner of the net to score the Goans' second goal. (2—0). No sooner had the applause and cheering died down when James the holders' right-out dashed down the line and evading defender after defender in cavalier fashion shook the cross-bar with a powerful long-range shot. Off the resultant rebound Caesar scored with a low well-timed left-foot shot. (3—0).

COLABA DEMORALISED.

Crossing over with a comfortable lead the Goans slackened the pace being obviously content to rest on their laurels—but their opponents who seemed to have been completely demoralised lacked the necessary enterprise and initiative to take proper advantage of this slackening—and when John scored the fourth goal for his side, turning in, a goal-post rebound off a shot from James, the towel was finally thrown in. The Goans should have gone further anead a few minutes later but Caesar's brilliant shot was disallowed for off-side and the final whistle sounded with the holders having won a well-merited victory by a decisive margin.

RESULT:

YOUNG GOANS S. C. "A" 4 goals.
SOUTH-END COLABA F. C. 0

THE TEAMS ARE:

YOUNG GOANS S. C. "A":—Paul, Becket and Alvares, J. Pinto, Telang and Lewis, James, Martin, Almeida, Caesar and John.

SOUTH-END COLABA F. C.:—Bapoo, Aseram and Laxchuman, Gopal, Ishna and Ramkrishna, Rozario, Malardi, Jairam, C. Laxchuman and Alabuckas.

REFEREE:—C. D. Dagorne.

VELIM CLUB WIN.

Earlier in the evening the Velim Union Club defeated the third string of the South Kanara S. C. by four goals to one in a singularly uninteresting game which was further marred by some of the players deliberately adopting questionable tactics—resulting in the referee giving marching orders to Salian the Kanarese centre-forward

RESULT:

VELIM UNION CLUB 4 goals.
SOUTH KANARA S. A. "C" 1 goal.

VELIM UNION CLUB:—G. Couto, J. De Cunha and D'Mello, Jitto, J. D'Souza and De Sales, Misquitta, Cardoza, D'Costa, E. Andrade and M. Andrade.

SOUTH KANARA S. A. "C":—P. Amin, M. Kotian and T. T. Kanchan, S. Narayan, M. Shetty and B. Narayan, S. Amin, S. Shetty, V. Salian, B. R. Kanchan and Srinivas.

REFEREE:—T. M. Pope.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (QUARTER-FINAL).

5-45 p.m.
Jaganath Fishermen "A".
vs.
Matunga A. C.

# TENNIS STARS DEMAND FABULOUS SUM

## Will Budge, Perry And Ellsworth Play In Bombay?

Rs. 20,000 is a big figure, even to have Donald Budge, Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines play tennis in our midst. Yet, that is the figure demanded for the appearance of the three tennis stars in Bombay during their tour of India under the auspices of the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram.

It is learnt, that the Bombay tennis authorities look askance at this high price, and it is likely will refuse to pay it. This is rightly so, and if the terms do not come down to a reasonable amount, Bombay will not see Budge, Perry and Ellsworth play. It will be a pity, as their appearance would have been a draw, and there would have been much to learn from these reputed players. Yet, the visit should not be a purely lucrative proposition to the visiting side, the Bombay body that sponsors Tennis and Foreign visits should have a proportionate dip in the bag.

Let us hope for the best we may yet see the visiting tennis stars players in action.

## Calcutta Satyagrahis For Sholapur

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Twenty-one volunteers left here to-day for Bezwada to join the Satyagraha movement that has been launched by the Arya Satyagraha Samity, Sholapur.

The Calcutta Arya Samaj gave the volunteers a hearty send-off.—A.P.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### *Bombay—I Programme*

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Musical Variety 8-20 news in English 8-30 Mukhtar Begam 12-30 p. m. Radio Orchestra Prabhat 12-40 Eknath Hatisker 12-50 Shahnai Solos 1-0 Market rates and announcements 1-10 Amanat Ali Khan 1-30 Music 3-30 Light selection 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Film songs 6-0 Talyarkhan's comments on Aga Khan Hockey 6-30 for Bhumijan 7-30 commercial news 7-45 sitar recital 8-0 Trade review (Guj). by O H. Gheewala 8-15 Leela Limaye of Poona 8-30 Razi Khushi (Hindi) by Mirza Azim Beg Chughtai 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Charlie Chaplin's 50th birthday by Evelyn Wood 9-30 News in English 9-50 Ignoramaswamy and solomon 10-5 Rahmat Khan of Dharwar (Sitar) 10-25 Amanat Ali Khan.

### *Bombay—II Programme*

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. as in Bombay 1 6-30 Nana ani Mani 7-0 G M Durrani 7-15 Radio Orchestra 7-25 Mirabai Bhajan 7-30 to 9-15 As in Bombay 1 9-15 Amanat Ali Khan 9-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1 10-5 Ken Mac's Band 10-25 Mena Silas: Pianoforte 10-35 Ken Mac's Band 11-0 Epilogue.

### *Delhi—I Programme*

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. Clarionet Recital 7-35 Abdul Waheed Khan 7-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra 8-0 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior 1-30 Sweet Melodies 2-0 Prarthana 6-25 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior 6-45 Radio Orchestra 6-55 Abdul Waheed Khan 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Science & literature by Dr. Saeed Ansari 8-15 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior 8-30 Instrumental Duet 8-35 Abdul Waheed Khan 8-55 P. S. Mukerjee 9-0 Inayat Husain 9-50 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior 10-0 Antiquity and History of religion. by Mrs. Elizabeth Dank 10-15 Abdul Waheed Khan. 10-35 Delhi Radio orchestra 10-40 Zeibunnisa of Gwalior 10-50 Inayat Hussain.

### *Delhi—II Programme*

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-0 a. m. and 1-30 p. m. Operatic selections and Comedy excerpts.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 From Khayal to geet 8-0 to 8-30 As in Delhi 1 8-30 Inayat Husain 8-45 Zeibunnisa ofo Gwalior 9-0 to 9-50 as in Delhi 1 9-50 Songs and solos 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi 1 10-15 Songs and Solos.

### *Delhi—III Programme*

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p. m. as in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 as in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 as in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1.

### *Calcutta—I Programme*

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 25 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-30 p. m. Variety 1-25 Market rates 1-30 Grammar without tears 1-50 Musical interlude 2-0 English Poetry, 2-15 Devotion 5-0 Your choice 5-30 for countryside 6-30 Bimal Bhusan Mukherjee 6-45 Satyendra Nath Sen 7-0 Makham Lal Roy 7-10 Monowara Chowdhuri 7-30 Memory Lingers on 7-45 Ranibala 8-5 Film Industry in India by Dr. H N Mukherjee 9-10 Hilton sisters Duettists 9-25 Interlude 9-30 Mother and Daughter 9-45 Jack Artin and Hit Orchestra.

### *Calcutta—II Programme*

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1

### *Madras—I Programme*

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 Hanumat Sandesamu 6-0 A S Padmanabha Sarma vocal 6-45 Shrimati Rajayee of Pandanallur: vocal 7-15 Our Universities by T K Chidambaranatha Mundaliar 7-30 A S Padmanabha Sarma: Vocal 8-0 Chrimati Rajayee of Pandanallur: Vocal, 9-20 Statesmanship by F E James 9-35 Which is your favourite orchestra? 10-2 On steppes of Central Asia: Borodine 10-10 Mylapore Madrigal Singers 10-30 Epilogue.

### *Madras—II Programme*

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 as in Madras 1 6-0 Market rates 6-5 Timber Plantation (Telugu) 6-15 Telugu melodies 6-30 to 9-35 as in Madras 1 9-35 Susarla Lakshminarasimham: Violin.

### *Lahore—Programme*

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 Badr-un-Nisa of Santokhgarh 6-20 Bawa Ganpati of Multan 6-50 M Singh of Nurpur Bedi 7-0 for Countryside 7-45 Short story in Hindustani By Krishna Chandra 8-0 Badr-un-Nisa of Santokhgarh 8-15 M Singh 8-35 Airvoice orochestra 8-45 Bawa Ganpati of Multan 9-50 Badr-un-Nisa 10-0 Shamshad Begam 10-10 Badr-un-Nisa 10-30 Siraj Ahmad 10-40 Umra Zia Begam and Shamshad Begam 10-50 Shamshad Begam.

### *Lucknow—Programme*

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Radio Artists 6-5 Raghunath Rao 6-25 Mannabai of Allahabad 6-45 Gauhar Sultan 7-0 K K Seth 7-5 Tan Paltas 7-20 Next Week's Programmes 7-30 Raghunath Rao 7-50 Mannabai of Allahabad 8-0 Studies in vulgarity (Hindustani) by Prof. Ahmed Ali 8-15 Amad—Rukhsat (Bashir Ziai) 8-30 Reference your letter 8-45 Radio orchetra 8-50 Raghunath Rao 9-50 Prem Rog 10-0 Mannabai of Allahabad 10-25 Gauhar Sultan.

### *Peshawar Programme*

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p m. in Pashto 7-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi 1.

### *B. B. C. Programme*

7-30 p. m. In Town To-night 8-0 Dudley Beaven 8-20 Teatime Cabaret 9-0 Club of Queer Trades, 4 9-30 News 9-45 American Commentary 10-0 Organ Recital by Harold Darke 10-25 Sports News and Market Notes.

# Congress Legislators In Conference

## Review Of Cabinet's Work

Complete satisfaction at the progress made by the Bombay Ministry in the matter of implementing the Congress manifesto it is understood, was expressed by the Congress Legislature Party which had its annual meeting yesterday at Vajreshwari, the suburban beauty spot which is well known for its hot springs. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher presided.

PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The members of the Party were unanimously of opinion that the legislative and other measures undertaken by the ministry were in the bset interests of the masses. Great satisfaction was expressed particularly in connection with the measures for rural development and debt redemption. The trend of opinion seems to have been that no Government would have been able to do better within such a short time.

65 MEMBERS PRESENT

The Party met for nearly three hours. Among those who attended were the Hon. Mr. Mavlankar the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Latthe the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Dr. Gilder and the Hon. Mr. Patil. Sixty-five members were present.

KHER'S SATISFACTION

Addressing the members for about 25 minutes the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Party, it is understood, expressed appreciation of their loyalty and said that the co-operation which they had extended to the Cabinet had gone a long way in lightening the burden of responsibility that lay on the ministry. It was a matter for gratification, the leader is reported to have said, that members had always shown a high sense of discipline which had been helpful in the matter of maintaining the cohesion of the party. The strength of the Congress in the Legislature had remained intact all along.

MINISTRY'S WORK

Referring to the work put in by the Congress Ministry, Mr. Kher is reported to have stated that they had always the interests of the masses at heart while undertaking any legislative or other measures. He particularly referred to the measures in connection with rural development and debt redemption and said that in sponsoring them, the ministry was confident that they would be fulfilling a part of the pledges given to the electorate.

With a touch of sincerity in his voice, the Hon. Mr. Kher is reported to have referred to the strenuous work which the ministry had put in for implementing the Congress manifesto as early as possible. He assured the Party that no pains would be spared by him and his colleagues in completing the programme that had been chalked out by the Congress, within the scheduled time.

PROHIBITION PROGRAMME

The leader next referred to the prohibition programme undertaken by the ministry and asked for the co-operation of the Congress Party in rendering it a complete success. He is reported to have emphasised that this stupendous task could not be fulfilled without close co-operation from the public. It was, therefore urged that the members of the party should come into closer contact with the public. Each member was requested to carry on the necessary propaganda in his own constituency and thus facilitate the Government's work in the matter of rooting out the drink evil.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The literacy campaign undertaken by the Government was also referred to by the leader of the Party who urged closer co-operation between the Government and the Congress Committees to make the spread of literacy more effective.

The Party adopted the annual report. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was set apart for expenses of the party for the next year.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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 26, 1358
Parsi: Avan 14, 1308
Hightide: 10-41; 22-44
Lowtide: 4-24; 16-31
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

### Tuesday, April 18.

Legilative Council, 2 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society: Exhibition of photographs of wild life to be opened by the Governor, Prince of Wales Museum, 5 p.m.

### Wednesday, April 19.

Annual meeting of Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

"The Prince of Wales Museum will close to visitors on Tuesday, April, 18th, at 1 p.m. for the day, on account of the opening ceremony of the Photographic Exhibition of Wild Life."

DADAR SARVAJANIK FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the above school, a public lecture with aid of lantern slides on Prohibition of drinks will be given by Mr. Pohekar of "Jeevdaya Mandli" at Elphinstone Road in the Suraj Building compound to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

The drawn semi-final match between Kirkee United and Bhopal Wanderers in the Aga Khan Tournament will be played on Tuesday, April 18, at 5-30 p.m.

"WORK OF BAHMAN AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE."

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his discourse on Cosmogenesis: "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.


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There are no FOUR-ANNAS tickets for the "ZENANA" Show of "MOTHER INDIA"

CAPITOL

Daily 4-45, 7-30, 10 p.m.

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Tumhari Jeet

Featuring:

CHHAYA DEVI, Devbala, Muzamil & Others.


## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Devil's Playground" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Zaza" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Vachan" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of the Maratthas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Honolulu" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
NEW EMPIRE—"Son of the Sheik" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Tropic Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Lady Vanishes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Sayal" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

## Girgaum District Congress

The Hon. Secretary G.D.C.C. writes:—

Annual Election of 25 members of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held by ballot on Sunday the 23rd inst. The place and time of voting will be announced at a later date.

The nomination papers of the following members have been accepted.

Sjt. R. B. Singh, Sjt. M. P. Daftari, Sjt. M. G. Samant, Sjt. G. V. Apte, Sjt. K. N. Desai, Sjt. N. J. Manjrekar, Smt. Sitabai R. Padbidri, Sjt. R. N. Bapasola, Sjt. R. D. Barve, Sjt. R. S. Padbidri, Sjt. Shanti Prasad, Sjt. A. V. Choudhari, Sjt. M. D. Dandekar, Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, Sjt. H. Z. Gilan, Sjt. B. L. Sathe, Sjt. J. G. Vichare, Sjt. R. M. Kapadia, Sjt. B. K. Gholap, Sjt. A. D. Narde, Sjt. V. R. Sawant, Sjt. N. L. Upadhyaya, Sjt. K. G. Lotankar, Sjt. K. A. Rai, Sjt. S. Kalyanpurkar, Smt. Hirabai H. Bhatwadekar, Sjt. G. S. Gudal, Sjt. M. M. Gandhi, Sjt. K. M. Sagale, Sjt. R. B. Sharma, Sjt. M. D. Kaithankar, Sjt. D. R. Bharpure, Sjt. V. N. Patankar, Sjt. M. G. Desai, Sjt. S. R. Wajge, Sjt. N. V. Desai, Sjt. V. M. Kande, Sjt. S. R. Gadekar, Sjt. N. B. Panthoki, Sjt. Batuk Desai, Sjt. R. M. Desai, Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, Dr. P. S. Nair, Sjt. C. V. Carad, Sjt. D. B. Mundhe, Sjt. M. B. Ghuge, Sjt. D. P. Tripathi, Sjt. D. K. Gadre, Smt. Rukmany R. Parekh, Sjt. C. K. Athalye, Sjt. R. K. Kelkar, Sjt. S. D. Dongre.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Mr. B. S. Dabke, B. Com., F.R.E.S. F.S.S. (London) is standing as a candidate for election to the Senate of the Indian Women's University to be held shortly. Mr. Dabke was a member of the Adult Education Committee, is a member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Economics and Commerce and a Fellow of the Deccan Education Society of Poona.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ.

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hind Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

## FIRST-AID FOR ALL

We are requested to publish the following:—

In all the minor and major accidents of life we cannot always have the doctor ready at hand small accidents in the home are always occurring—a cut finger—the jagged wound from a tin—the graze on a child's knee—are all potential dangers. No cut is harmless. Even the tiniest wound is a wide-open door to the germs which cause blood poisoning.

Why not make up a portable first aid box containing everything necessary for carrying out the simple dressing of wounds. The box should not be too heavy and should have a strap or sling so that it can be carried a distance in an emergency, especially when touring by car or when in camp.

A simple hinged box should be lined with white American cloth. This can be sponged and kept clean very easily. The following articles are the most useful for emergency first-aid and the list can be made up inexpensively by any chemist: 2 bandages 3 inches wide, 3 bandages 2 inches wide, 1 packet each of white lint, boric lint and white cotton wool; boracic ointment, scissors, safety pins, a bottle of Dettol antiseptic; also some sal volatile, aspirins, adhesive tape and a small towel.

## WANTED VOLUNTEERS FOR LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee write:—

So far nearly 1,500 persons have enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Bombay Literacy Campaign. The Committee still requires many more volunteers in order to make it possible to open 500 Literacy Centres. We, therefore, appeal to all those who are willing to help the Campaign to enrol themselves as volunteers immediately. There is not much time to be lost, as the Campaign begins on the 1st of May. Volunteers for doing the work of (1) teaching (2) of bringing adults to the classes of (3) collecting money through boxes are needed.

Enrolment can be done at the various Ward Enroling Centres in the City or at the Central Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, which is open from morning till mid-night every day.

### Ward Organisers

The Organisation Secretary, B. L. C. C., writes:—

The following persons have been appointed as Ward Organisers by Organisation Committee of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee and they will be in charge of the literacy classes in that area.

"A" Ward:—Miss Nariman and Mr. R. F. Munshi

"B" Ward:—Mr. Hirji Khimji Chheda and Mr. Chintamani.

"C" Ward:—Mr. J. S. Mahimkar.

"E" Ward:—Mr. S. L. Silam.

"F" and "G" Ward:—Mr. K. N. Jogalekar and Mr. B. T. Ranadive.

Urdu Section:—Mr. N. S. Bakshi and Amir Haidar Khan.

Hindi Section:—Mr. R. K. Gupta.

Kanada Section:—Mr. N. K. Uppadhyaya and Mr. V. R. Shashital.

Telgu Section:—Mr. A. Rao.

### Ward Offices

The following offices have been opened in different wards and they will remain open from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. in the evening.

"B" Ward:— Mandvi District, Congress Committee Office, Dana Bunder.

"C" Ward:—I. Nulbazar Municipal School, Near Round Temple.

II. Fanaswadi Municipal Marathi Girls' High School.

### Enrolment For Literacy Work

The Organisation Secretary, B. L. C. C., writes:—

The persons who wish to enroll themselves as volunteers from the 'B' Ward for the Literacy Campaign undertaken by the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee should enroll themselves at "Bharat Seva Mandal Office", Umarkhadi Road, Umarkhadi.

All those interested in the campaign are requested to make use of this facility.

### *Plan Of Literacy Campaign In "F" And "G." Wards*

About four hundred enthusiastic young men and women who have volunteered their services for the literacy Campaign in the F. & G. Wards gathered at Damodar Hall, Parel, on Friday evening. Mr. Joseph Callen of the Y.M.C.A. was in the chair.

Miss Godavari Gokhale gave the volunteers an idea of the means that were to be employed during the whirlwond propaganda to be carried on among the illiterate masses for the next fortnight. Batches of volunteers would be touring from chawl to chawl exhorting people to flock to the literacy classes. Handbills would be dropped from aeroplanes. Trams and buses would carry posters.

All this is naturally going to cost the Campaign a good deal, and the Campaign Committee being badly in need of funds it was proposed to send all the volunteers for two days to collect funds in the streets.

HOW PLAN WILL WORK

Mr. Joglegar then outlined the scheme according to which the classes were to run.

The F. & G. Wards will be divided into various centres each in charge of one or more organisers. These centres again will be divided into different sub-sections, each of which will conduct different classes in different languages. Each sub-section will have to establish chawl-contacts to collect students for the classes.

Three mass meetings, many street corner and chawl meetings would be held. A lorry fitted with a loud speaker would go round all over the city.

Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar called upon the women volunteers to undertake the task of making their unfortunate sisters literate. Mr. Taskar said, it was the social duty of every literate person to help this Campaign. Mr. D. V. Pardhan, who took the chair after Mr. Callen's departure, asked every person whatever political party he may belong to, to cooperate with the Campaign Committee.

The Parel branch of the Bombay Literacy Campaign at Damodar Hall Parel was then formally declared open at the meeting.

Mr. K. G. Vaidyanathan, thanked all the volunteers for their co-operation.

# TABLE TENNIS EXHIBITION

### World Champions To Meet Indian Players At Brabourne Stadium

The Hon. Secretary, C. C. of I., Bombay, writes:—

Messrs. Miklos Szabados and Istvan Kelen, two World Champions in Table Tennis, will figure in an attractive programme of Table Tennis Exhibition in the Centre Court of the Brabourne Stadium at 10 a.m. on the 18th and the 19th instant. The programme will consist of six matches on each day, in which each of these Champions will play against best available talent in Bombay and finally give an Exhibition between themselves.

M. Szabados has been the World Champion 9 times in Men's Doubles, 3 times in mixed doubles and once in Singles. He has to his credit no less than 77 International Championships.

I. Kelam has twice won the mixed doubles Championships of the World and three times won the men's doubles. Altogether he has won 57 Championships.

On the two years that they have been travelling they have played in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Malayan States, Africa, South Africa and at present they are on the way to Australia. During their tour they have played more than 1,000 matches and they won against every country including Japan.

BOMBAY PLAYERS.

Among the Bombay players who will figure in these Exhibition Matches on Tuesday, 18th and Wednesday 19th are:—Messrs. K. H. Kapadia, D. H. Kapadia, H. M. Barafwala, I. N. Laljee, H. B. Parelwala, H. R. Kanga, R. E. Kumana, F. R. Nariman, and S. Samant.

K. H. KAPADIA is Bombay's singles Champion for the last two years and represented Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Team Championships at Calcutta. He also represented India at Cairo in the World Championship.

D. H. KAPADIA is the winner of the Open Championship last year and also represented Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Team Championship.

H. M. BARAFWALA who was also in the Bombay's Team at Calcutta and has represented India at the World Championship and lost to Bollak by only two points.

## *C. I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE*

Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the second Central India States' People's Conference Dohad Session has issued the following to the C. I. States workers and Praja Mandals:—

"There is a widespread awakening in the Central India States. To-day Bundelkhand, Todi Fatehpur, Orchha, Samthar, in Baghelkhand Sohawal, Rewa and other important States like Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Rutlam, Jhabua, Dewas, Rajgarh, Narsinggarh, Sitamau, Sailana, etc., are all seething with discontent and pulsating with a new life.

His leadership will undoubtedly put in a new life even into the dead bones of the oppressed States peoples of Central India.

REMEMBER 14TH AND 15TH MAY.

The Central India States' People's Conference session will be held in Dohad on the 14th and 15th May 1939. People from all the 144 small and big States of Central India should remember these dates and send their representatives to Dohad and knit themselves into a powerful provincial organisation which will stand them in good stead in their trials and tribulations.

I therefore earnestly appeal to the people of the C. I. States specially those directly or indirectly engaged in the task of emancipation to their brethren to muster strong at Dohad under the banner of the Central India States' People's Conference to bring the goal of Responsible Government nearer achievement.

## *ILLUMINATION OF RAILWAY YARDS*

"Floodlighting of Railway Yards" was the theme of an interesting address by Mr. H. J. Mulleneaux, Chief Electrical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, to the Bombay Engineering Congress at a meeting held on Friday night in the air-conditioned conference hall of Electric House, Bombay, Mr. W. T. Lane presiding.

Mr. Mulleneaux opened the address with a definition of flood-lighting. He said that the system consisted of the flooding of an area with light projected from convenient points so that the effect produced was as near an approach to natural light as it was possible to obtain in the existing circumstances.

Concluding, Mr. Mulleneaux said that floodlighting in a railway yard, to be ideal, must be arranged in such a manner that the light beams should parallel with the track; where this was out of the question as with a layout of tracks set on a curve, a suitable disposition of the projectors would enable the value of reflected light to be obtained in a fairly high measure, which though not so effective as parallel rays does provide more light than would appear possible at first sight.

## *SILVER JUBILEE OF INDIAN MOTION PICTURES*

### *Exhibition, Special Feature; Open Session On May 7 & 8*

BOMBAY, April 15.

The Silver Jubilee Day of the Indian Motion Picture on April 28, will herald a week of festivities in Bombay. The Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress, has drawn up an elaborate programme, in connection with the Motion Picture Congress Week which commences on April 28.

As Mr. S. Satyamurti, the President-Elect of the Motion Picture Congress, will not be able to attend the sessions on April 30, the Congress Session has been postponed to May 7 and 8. But, meanwhile, a series of conferences will precede the open session of the Congress. The Indian Film Journalists' Conference and the Indian Educational Conference will be held on May 2, and the Film Exhibitors and Distributors Conferences will occupy May 3.

OPEN SESSION

On May 4, the Conference of Cine Technicians and Artistes will take place and the Subjects Committee meetings will follow on 5 and 6. The opensessions on 7 and 8 will conclude with a processsion and garden party on the last day.

The Exhibition which will be a special feature all through will continue till May 14, and will contain exhibits giving a thorough insight to the visitors, into the cinema world.—A.P.

## *STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF "HILAL DAILY"*

The Secretary of Kalib and Press Workers' Union writes:—

"The employees of the 'Hilal Daily' had long-standing grievances against its proprietor, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan in regard to non-payment of wages.

"The attitude of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan taxed the patience of the workers so much that they were obliged to ask for an approval from the Kitab and Urdu Press Workers' Union to suspend work.

The Union, realizing the validity of the claims and grievances of the workers, duly gave a written approval for a general strike.

"All the workers of the paper are now on strike."

## *FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN HISSAR*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HISSAR, April 12.

Up to 31st March, 1939 Congress Famine Relief Committee received Rs. 38,935-8-5 cash donation and 24,177 new clothes of all kinds such as quilts, cotton-stuffed waist coat and shirts, etc. 32,745 old clothes and 1,711-28-4 maunds of grain. The help received in kind is estimated to be worth Rs. 38,000 in cash value. Out of it the committee has distributed 19,840 new clothes, 30,346 old clothes and 1836-10-5 maunds grain amongst the famine striken people. The Committee purchased 440-38-15 maunds of grain also; the help in kind distributed so far amounts to Rs. 37,000, and 404 maternity cases were also supplied aid.

2,593 persons were provided spinning and weaving labour at the centres and the wages allotted to them is Rs. 21,349.

The Humanitarian League, Bombay, Akal Gow Kasht Niwarak Sabha, Dadri and Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti have provided relief to 10,000 cows and 116 bulls at an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000.

Congress workers wrote 6,600 applications of kisans, free of any charge, for grant of takkawi, etc., in tahsil Hissar and Sirsa.

The Committee is also directing operations of relief in the adjoining famine-devastated States of Jind, Luharu, Bikaner and Patiala. Hot season has set-in and the water problem has sprung. In order to properly and effectively solve it, it is essential to run wells and open sabils. It is hoped generous public will rise to the height of occasion and contribute liberally.

## U. P. Hindustan Scout Association

Miss Sushila Aga, Provincial Organising Commissioner for Girl Scouts, U.P. writes:—

"The Girl Scout Section of the Hindustan Scout Association, U.P., will start a forty days' training class for Girl Scouts and Scouters at some hill station this summer. The class will begin on the 20th May 1939. First-rate training in scout-craft physical exercises, musical exercises lezim and tipri, etc., will be imparted.

"As we propose to take in only about 25 candidates it is desirable that those who want to avail themselves of this opportunity should apply at once to the Provincial Organising Commissioner for Girl Scouts, U.P., 1, Chatham Lines, Allahabad, and send along with their applications Rs. 4 as admission fee for the class by the 25th April 1939. The course is open to ladies from outside U. P. as well.

## *CURFEW ORDER RELAXED*

### *Benares Riot Situation: Sampurnand's Visit*

BENARES, April 15.

Hon. Mr. Sampurnand, Minister for Education, U. P. arrived here yesterday and had long talks with local Congress workers and authorities regarding the present situation in the town.

Many Hindus and Muslims met the Minister and as a result of the interviews the curfew order has been relaxed since yesterday and was enforced from only 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Most of the shop opened now.

The Police posted at points all over the town are still at their posts.—United Press.

## *FISH-FAMINE ON WEST COAST*

### *Fishermen On Verge Of Starvation*

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A general scarcity of fish on the west coast has subjected many fisher families, both Hindus and Muslims, to starvation and misery. It is stated that a fish-famine like this has not been experienced on the West Coast within recent years, and many poor families have had to part with whatever little jewels they had in order to save themselves from the consequences of utter starvation.

This is the season on the West Coast, when large species of fish would be available, to enable the fisher folk to keep something for the ensuing winter season, and if present conditions continue, they are afraid they will perish by starvation. The Congress Committee of Thayyil (Tellicherry) in view of the most depressed condition of the fishing industry on the West Coast and the consequent heavy indebtedness of the fisherfolk has passed resolutions urging the Government to apply the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act with certain special provisions to the indebted fisher-folk and also to organise cottage industries for their benefit.

## CALCUTTA OBSERVES HARTAL

### Protest Against City Municipal Amendment Bill

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Hartal is being observed in the City to-day, as directed by the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha to protest against the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill.

Hindu shops will remain closed during the day.

A protest meeting of the Hindu citizens will be held in the evening at Shraddhananda Park.—A. P.

## *T. B. Sanatorium In Malabar*

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Committee appointed at the periodical District Official conference is taking active steps for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium in Malbar. The Malbar District Board and the Calicut Municipal Council have already agreed to contribute Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively for the purpose, while other Municapalities in the district have also been approached for financial aid.

The Committee has decided to appeal for funds even to Malayalees residing outside India. The proposal is to provide accommodation for 300 patients in the sanatorium.

## A.-I. Postal And R. M. S. Conference Central (Circle)

The 12th session of the Postal and R. M. S. Central Circle, Provincial Conference will be held at Akola on the 20th and 21st May, 1939. It will be preceded by a meeting of the Executive Council which will be held on the 18th and 19th May, 1939. The agenda of the Council meeting will be issued by the General Secretary, Provincial Union, Nagpur.

President:—Shriyut M. S. Aney.

Chairman Reception Committee:—Rao Bahadur A. S. Athalye.

The Government of Baroda, it is announced, has decided upon the continuance of the anti-malaria work in Billimora town for a further period of five years from August next. A sum of Rs. 1,050 has been sanctioned by the Government to cover the annual expenditure for the work.


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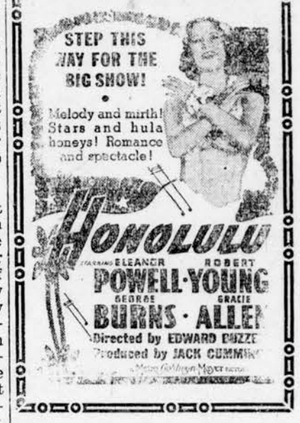
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY. APRIL 17, 1939

# THE ONLY WAY

There are barely ten days for the All-India Congress Committee to meet at Calcutta but the President has not yet appointed the Working Committee which has to attend to considerable preparatory work in connection with the meeting. Nor has he explained where exactly the hitch lies. It is true that for a few days after the Tripuri session he was too ill to attend to this responsible task. But several days ago he assured the public that, though he regarded the clause in the Tripuri resolution about the Working Committee as unconstitutional, he would nonetheless obey it and had already entered into correspondence with Gandhiji, whose wishes the clause asked him to carry out in appointing the Committee. After this his task was simple, to communicate to Gandhiji his own preferences in the matter of selection, to appoint the Committee as desired by him in the light of this communication and to leave the questions of policy and programmes to the Committee itself. But he chose to mix up the question of personnel with issues which were neither urgent now relevant. It appears that Gandhiji suggested that the President should either accept his nominations or appoint a Committee of his own choice and win for it the confidence of the A. I. C. C. Whichever alternative the President accepted, he should have at once announced it clearly. But instead he has only stated that he is in confidential correspondence with Gandhiji and that the public should not indulge in any speculation in the matter.

## Contentious Resolutions

Meanwhile a meeting of the A. I. C. C. has been convened and notice has been given of highly contentious resolutions to be considered at the meeting. Ordinarily the Working Committee would consider all these in the light of the resolutions of the plenary session and place before the A. I. C. C. first such resolutions of its own as might be necessary to implement the policy laid down by the Congress. But if the Working Committee is not appointed early enough, such a businesslike procedure will not be possible and the position at Calcutta may be even more chaotic than it was at Tripuri, particularly because some of the resolutions to be considered are not only very contentious but also of very grave import. One such is a resolution of no-confidence in the President, of course, to be moved, only if found inevitable. It has been now given notice of just because, if announced at the last moment, it may be declared out of order. Another serious resolution is that of Dr. Dhirendranath Sen which is calculated, if not designed, to renew the Tripuri fight at Calcutta with greater vigour. For this and other reasons it needs to be quoted at length. It says: "This meeting of the A. I. C. C., is of the opinion that with a view to implementing the Congress Election Manifesto in spirit and in letter it is necessary that the Congress-controlled ministries should immediately (1) take measures for the repeal of repressive laws and release of political prisoners, (2) resist the appointment of members of the Indian Civil Service as Governors of provinces and demand their appointment on the advice of Ministers, (3) insist on the stoppage of recruitment to public services in the provinces by the Secretary of State and withdrawal of rules recently made by the Secretary of State relating to the reserved posts, (4) acquire agricultural land in the provinces and settle them on the actual tillers of the soil on a fair and economic rent and (5) tax trades, professions and callings in such a manner and to such an extent that all income may be reduced to minimum sum of Rs. 6,000 per head per annum and earmark the money thus secured for the purpose of ensuring for every person in the provinces a decent minimum wage. In the event of the Congress-controlled Ministries failing to give effect to these reforms within a period of six months they should be directed to create administrative and parliamentary deadlock."

## Appoint Working Committee

Several of these clauses are utterly impracticable in the time limit prescribed. Why then is such a resolution to be moved at all? The reasons are not far to seek. It may tempt some unthinking people with big promises. And if it should be adopted by the A. I. C. C. Office acceptance will very soon come to an end. That is one of the main objectives. Doubt about this is cleared by the "Hindustan Standard," which frankly and plainly asks: "Has not the time come to announce a violent break with the Parliamentary programme and launch upon a struggle in the legislatures and outside against the communal decision, Provincial autonomy, Federal Swaraj and the entire machinery by and through which British imperialism is spreading the poison of communal dissension, internecine strife and interminable conflicts in the internal organisation of the Congress?" That is not all. The paper also hopes that such a resolution may help the President to turn the tables upon the Rightists or Gandhites. The "issues involved in this question," it says, "may offer a platform to the Congress President; and standing on that platform he may have an opportunity of not only putting to test the leadership that thrives on the great name of Mahatma Gandhi but also making an irresistible appeal to the radical elements in the Congress and the country." The appeal will be irresistible only to those who think that everything depends upon mere wishing and words. Happily, such persons are only a few in the A. I. C. C. We shall say more in these tactics on another occasion. For the present we shall only say that if the President wishes to minimise conflict and avert unpleasant developments, the only way is to carry out the Pandit Pant's entire resolution in the right spirit, appoint a Working Committee approved by Gandhiji and to co-operate with it at least as loyally as he did till two months ago.

# Roosevelt's New Move

The centre of international gravity has suddenly but quite naturally—if also just temporarily—shifted from Europe to America. President Roosevelt has addressed a personal communication to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini requesting them to give a pledge to refrain from aggression for at least ten years against any territory of Independent States of which he gives an exhaustive list. The President promises that in return for such a pledge he would immediately proceed to use his good offices to facilitate economic co-operation with Germany and Italy. No one is more suited for the task undertaken by President Roosevelt and so far as the other party is concerned its leaders, Britain and France, have promptly offered a warm welcome to the President's "statesmanlike initiative" and hope that the Dictators' replies "will open the way to further steps of which the President speaks."

Now, there is nothing objectionable in Mr. Roosevelt's sudden—and perhaps last—move for peace at the eleventh hour. In theory it cannot but be welcomed by every lover of peace. But it is open to two criticisms. First of all, the invitation ignores the fate of those countries which have already been victims of aggression and, therefore, accepts, by implication, the rape, for instance, of Czecho-Slovakia and of Albania, secondly—and this is a decisive objection—pledges and assurances given by the Dictators mean literally nothing. Every act of aggression committed by the Dictators has been in open, deliberate and unashamed violation of guarantees and words of honour solemnly and categorically given by Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini. Indeed, the experience of the last two years shows that pledges were given by them simultaneously with preparations to break them. What guarantee is there that the guarantee asked for will be given honestly and not, as has consistently been the technique of the Rome-Berlin Axis, to deceive the others? But these questions are more speculative than practical. We believe that the President's move will fail, as is evident from the inspired comments in the German press, and his invitation will be answered in equivocal terms not worthy of any consideration, unless Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier behave with wilfulness blindness and see new meaning in old words. And herein lies the danger which, we earnestly hope, is not real.

# I Cover The Town

*By D. F. Karaka*

Monday morning and back in harness!

* * * *

Congratulations to Sultan Chinoy on not being mayor. Is it true that the ex-Mayor is going in for journalism in a big way? I suppose he will call his paper the "Sunday Talkmore." Meanwhile the new Mayor has thrown a party "To meet the Belgian Consul," who has already been in Bombay over two years. And people say that India is a slow moving country.

* * * *

My definition of Dr. Schacht:—"A trade wind that blows nobody any good." After the cocktail party thrown at the Taj by the Chairman of Tatas in Dr. Schacht's honour everyone is asking the question: "Will Tatas have another centenary?"

* * * *

This prohibition legislation is going to hit Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy so hard that he might even have to ask Congress for a refund of TITLE-deeds.

* * * *

There have been a number of malicious rumours circulated about Dr. Gilder, which do little credit to those who have circulated them. One says that at a wedding he was not served with food by the Parsi man servants. The other that he has already chucked up his job and sailed for England. Dr. Gilder is very much here and what is more has not attended a Parsi wedding or navjote for quite some time.

* * * *

Rotarians in Bombay may like to know what is happening to Rotary clubs elsewhere. When I was in Calcutta there was a rather tense scene when because of beef on the menu and no alternative dish, an I.M.S. Hindu major complained in the open meeting and when not much attention was paid to him, he staged a dramatic walk-out. Good for an I.M.S. major. Rotary Club of Bombay, please note.

* * * *

If Dr. Schacht is in Bombay so is the membre du conseil d'administration de l'alliance Francais. France is taking every precaution. Which strikes me that if Dr. Schacht is on holiday why is Frau Schacht not with him? Surely she would just as much have liked to see the beauties of India! Or is it that Herr Hitler has kept her back as hostage to make sure that the learned Doctor will return from his holiday?

* * * *

Marcia de Silva, the Singalese girl who was one of the script-writers, of "Elephant Boy" and who is the only Oriental girl who has achieved anything worth while in Fleet Street, Miss Bee Batlivala notwithstanding, is now in Bombay. Indian journalism, stand by!

* * * *

Wilfred Russell, prominent liaison officer in Bombay between the two communities, has flown to England. He has taken with him the manuscript of his novel on Anglo-India. Best of luck to Mr. Russell. I am told that Rashid Baig is praying hard that it will be accepted, if only for an autographed copy.

* * * *

Would friends bringing their mothers and families to Green's kindly inform friends beforehand? It would avoid many an embarrassing situation.

* * * *

The tribe of Abu ben Adem (Jasdanwala) has increased. For Abu has bought a string of new horses. And let me give you a tip from now. The chief country-bred event in 1940 will be carried away by him—that is, if all goes well.

* * * *

My joke about Chamberlain, Deladiere, Hitler and Mussolini playing Bridge at Munich is being murdered. Would Parsi ladies kindly refrain from *trying* to retell this story, if they cannot narrate it correctly?

* * * *

There is a Garbo drive in Bombay. Young men want to be alone in Dhanraj Mahal.

* * * *

Seriously I would like to recommend a book recently published. It is called "The Present Condition of India," by Leonard Schiff. It is solid stuff but worth reading.

# OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

## Rape Of Czechoslovakia And After

**From Our Own Correspondent**

ZURICH, April 6

In a technical sense it may not be correct to refer to German Annexation of Czechoslovakia, as out of the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia has emerged a Slovak State attributed with the status of an independent one. But the latter fact, in practice, makes little difference. The degree of Slovak independence is extremely limited and a control over Slovakia obtained by Germany is as real, if theoretically, also not a rigid as the one over Bohemia and Moravia.

### Slovakia's Future

The Slovak leaders who came to dominate the autonomous Slovak Government in Bratislava, that rose following the Munich Agreement, have performed a role set by Berlin and fallen victims to German propaganda and strategy. In playing a part that considerably contributed to the break-up of Czechoslovakia, they have not only let down the cause of the Czechs, but have also enabled the extension of checks fitted to fall more heavily on the Slovaks. Slovakia with a population of only a little more than two millions, a good part of it greatly backward owing to historic reasons connected with the pre-war era, economically not well developed, surrounded to a large extent by an expansionist totalitarian Germany, has not very much chance for an independent existence. Slovaks stood to have a firmer and freer future by the upholding of association with the Czechs, with whom they are closely connected and have much in common. The nature of the association no doubt allowed for changes and timely adjustments. Its break, however, means a risky plunge. The alternatives opened by such a plunge are being absorbed again by Hungary and coming to stay under strict and near dependence upon Germany. The possibility of getting anew under the immediate domination of Hungary is there, for Slovakia might well be viewed as an object of bargaining by Germany, even as Ruthenia. Budapest might score fresh territorial addition at the cost of Slovakia in the event of accepting various German terms. Slovakia might also be encouraged by Germany to gain territorial addition at the expense of Hungary in the event of Budapest putting up resistance to German plans.

### Czech Feelings

In any case, the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia has made it easier for Germany to extend German influence and hold over Eastern and especially South-eastern Europe. The former development made possible and easy by the so-called Munich Agreement, for which responsibility is greatly held by Britain, drops a cover maintained by Nazi Germany and exposes its imperialist outlook and urge. The brutal occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, carried out in cynical disregard of many of Hitler's previous declarations records a crushing blow to the idea of self-determination of peoples and represents attention to the advancing of a new imperialist drive and order. These are not altered by propagandist utterances of Czech invitation to Germany or references to the requirements of Germany's "lebenstraum" (life sphere). The Czechs look upon the German advance into Bohemia and Moravia with pain and sadness. A helplessness of the moment enforces on them a silence. Indeed, the helplessness extends to their being forced to make statements desired by Germany and helpful for German propaganda. To sadness is added a sense of humiliation. The Czechs share at present fears with hopes. Fears bound with a state freshly imposed and uncertainty of its duration and what more it may bring. But they have as well hopes of a better and different future, though hopes in the direction are kept much in a latent or suppressed state. Such hopes are connected with reflections of various changes. They, of course realise that another order can come only in terms of bigger alterations and a wider settlement. From German side care is well directed to keep a firm control over Bohemia and Moravia, as dictated by addition to an expansionist course and demands of the German totalitarian system. The extension of hold over Bohemia and Moravia by their occupation, while setting for Germany certain fresh problems, the future of which will greatly depend upon the run of various cross-currents, at the same time puts at the disposal of Germany material resources of much weight and value. This and a concentration mixed with callousness to different factors with which Berlin has proceeded to push its plans and extend its holds have raised strong apprehensions and wide reactions.

### Threat To Poland

Hungary sees the scope of extension of a German grip increased. Switzerland recognizes the need of an added alertness. Holland and Belgium are more concerned. France is perturbed and Britain disturbed. Roumania and Poland feel a threat. At the moment perhaps an impression on Poland is in the fore-front of international attention, alike on account of a sense of danger felt by Poland and an awakened interest on the part of Britain in regard to Eastern Europe, resulting from a more critical and a revised estimate of German aims and their possible ultimate implications. Germany now borders on Poland to a considerably increased extent, indeed Poland assumes a position much similar to that of Czechoslovakia a while back in relation to Germany. There are beginnings of a new propaganda drive on the part of Germany against Poland, with the minority issue again pushed much to the front. Coercion, it appears, is going to be substituted greatly in place of cajolment. Poland now must be regretting the folly of a short-sighted policy pursued by Warsaw against Czechoslovakia. The German press has commenced to suggest Danzig and Corridor as issues needing a new settlement. Polish opinion is anxious and alarmed. The policy pursued by Colonel Beck lacked a popular enthusiasm. It was dominated by narrower considerations of certain feudal interests, keen hostility of the latter to Russia, and calculations of securing some gains at the expense of Czecho-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2.)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**SUSPICIOUS MOVES**

The Jewish Agency and Dr. Weizmann have promptly contradicted the report that the visit of the latter to Cairo was in any way connected with any compromise proposals regarding the future of Palestine. We have no reason to disbelieve this contradiction. Dr. Weizmann is literally the last person even to agree to discuss any settlement which could even indirectly constitute the slightest improvement on the present position, let alone any settlement that might mean some positive justice to the Arab cause. Dr. Weizmann's life aim is to convert Palestine into a Jewish State and nothing but a Jewish State. But if Dr. Weizmann is not only not concerned with, but also unaware of, the recent moves, suspicion is still further increased as to the nature and objective of these moves. Are the British Government trying to put pressure upon the Arab delegates to yield to the Jewish Agency and British Imperialism?

**A QUESTION OF SELF-RESPECT**

The voting on the Tariff Bill embodying the Indo-British Trade Agreement shows that only three elected Indians voted on the side of Government. As the Pact has also been denounced by all Indian business bodies, the Government cannot have any doubt about the country's attitude towards it. If the Governor-General certifies the Bill, it will be the first Tariff Bill to be certified, nor can Government have any doubt about the country's reaction to certification. They have already been warned by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that "while they can bring goods into the country under any conditions of favour they liked to sell them would be a different proposition" And he did not confine his remarks to British cloth only. "No self-respecting man." Sir Cowasji Jehangir said, "would accept the Agreement". It follows that no self-respecting man would tamely submit to the Agreement being imposed upon him against his will.

**OUR "HYSTERICAL OUTBURST"**

The "Indian Social Reformer" is scandalised at our "hysterical outburst" against Dr. Schacht and feels calls upon, "for the good name of Indian journalism" to criticise. We wish we could indulge our contemporary by more than merely sympathising with it. But it is not possible. We have no desire to deny or even minimise the glorious achievements of Dr. Schacht—fifteen years ago. But his past is, we insist, irrelevant to his present which not only justifies our "hysterical outburst" but rendered it necessary too. Dr. Schacht to-day represents a regime which is revolting in its inhuman brutalities and in its utter disregard for honourable international behaviour. It is hardly necessary to remind our contemporary of the Nazi record since Herr Hitler assumed power in Germany: of savage atrocities inside the country and of brutal aggression outside. Nazism and Nazis have to be judged by their record and Dr. Schacht represents, we repeat, the Nazi regime, not German "nationality."

**BLISSFUL IGNORANCE**

Our contemporary has quoted a tribute to Dr. Schacht of 1923 by George Glasgow. It is a pity that it should not have followed the activities of both the Nazi Government and Dr. Schacht during the last few years at least in the "Manchester Guardian" of which Mr. Glasgow was such a distinguished correspondent. Equally unfortunate is our contemporary's faith in the visit of Dr. Schacht being no more than a "holiday" tour. Its credulity does credit to its heart but not to the meaning of "holiday"—a recognised diplomatic institution—when undertaken by international celebrities. But while giving Dr. Schacht a clean bill, the "Indian Social Reformer" does feel that he is being utilised by his compatriots in India as "the centre of a movement to propagate Nazi ideas" and strongly deprecates it. We again sympathise with our contemporary but we do wish that it approached German Nazism and Nazi leaders with more knowledge and less naivete.

**THE KOLHAPUR CONFERENCE**

The Kolhapur State People's Conference, held during the week-end under the presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, had to meet a few miles away from the State territory, because of the Government's ban on the local Praja Parishad and any conference convened by it. The ban itself demonstrates the absence of civil liberty in the State. The holding of the conference outside the State may possibly be regarded by the Government as a sign of weakness, particularly because the Conference has refrained from passing any resolution launching a campaign of Satyagraha. But that would be a serious mistake. As the President pertinently points out, the conference has only acted upon Gandhiji's advice to give Princes some time to inaugurate reforms of their own accord and to train the people in the technique of non-violent resistance even under provocation. The happenings in Ramdurg have also made the conference particularly cautious. If the Ruler does not grant adequate reforms in a reasonable time, the people will be the better prepared by the present policy to start satyagraha in the future.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fault is often found where it is not.

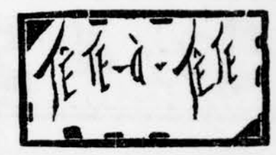
When a fireman works the hose it is only in play.

Parrots should be taught to speak only in polysyllables.

Printers measure their takes and tailors take their measures.

The water shark bites a man's leg off, but the land shark merely pulls it.

Probably the worst mistake a man can make is to correct the mistakes of his friends.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"In his communication to the Dictators "President Roosevelt mentions Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iraq, the Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iran, Holland Belgium, Great Britain Eire, France, Portugal and Spain."
—Reuter.

* * * *

In the Central Assembly Sir Cowasji Jehangir is reported to have accused the Government of India as the agent of the Secretary of State and to have declared that "no self-respecting Government would accept the (Indo-British Trade) Agreement."

Hurray! But whether no self-respecting Indian should, therefore, accept the Government of India is, of course, a very different question with which a highly respectable Indian like Sir Cowasji must not be bothered.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah's speech on the Tariff Bill "was highly melodramatic," says our Delhi correspondent.

When is a speech by Mr. Jinnah not?

We do hope our correspondent did not mean to insinuate that it was a novelty. That would be a great insult to Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

Gandhiji has been unable to give two seats to the Muslim Council of Rajkot from amongst the Parishad's seven because the Muslim leaders finally refused to work as a team with the Parishad representatives.

Now we ought to have fireworks from Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Bombay Muslim Leaguers denouncing the Mahatma for declining a voluntary sacrifice so that the Muslim "leaders" could have thereby strengthened the Thakore's nominees and outvoted the people's representatives.

A deliberate atrocity on "Muslim" rights this. Down with the Mahatma!

* * * *

"No one," says the *Indian Social Reformer*, "is called upon to foam at the mouth at Dr. Schacht's choice of India for a holiday trip."

Do we apologise to Dr. Schacht that he should not have been so lucky, in the choice of a 'holiday' resort as his colleagues, General Goering and Dr. Goebbels?

But, perhaps, our contemporary does not catch the allusion.

We won't blame it though, since nothing published during the second half of the twenties contains any reference to these visits.

* * * *

"There are" adds the I.S.F. confidently, "hundreds and thousands in this country who do not share the *Chronicle's* blind antipathy to Nazi and Nazism".

Arithmetically, this is, of course an exaggeration, but it is certainly true—how can we deny it in the face of obvious evidence?—that there *are* people in this country who do not share our views because they are blissfully "blind" to Nazis and Nazism.

* * * *

President Roosevelt has suggested to Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler to give a guarantee of non-aggression for ten years.

They must gratefully accept the President's invitation. What could please them more than assurances and guarantees to violate?

* * * *

Mr. Cordell Hull boasts that between neighbour nations of the western hemisphere brotherhood has become stronger than the weight of arms.

May be. But the Eastern hemisphere can claim superiority in the fact that between its neighbour nations blood is going to be thicker than water.

* * * *

The "Daily Telegraph" reports that "the British Government is giving urgent attention to the threats which appear to be growing against British interests in Egypt and Gibraltar."

Not we hope to the Right Honourable Fountain of it all.

* * * *

The Russian paper "Pravda" devotes, it is reported, two-columns to a review of the "recent sins" of Britain and France.

It couldn't do otherwise because all the sins of Britain and France would require not 2 columns but twenty fat volumes.

* * * *

Nervous Suitor—"Sir, may I have your daughter for my wife?"

Proud Father—"I don't know—bring your wife round and let me have a look at her."

# Hitler-Ribbentrop Talks At Munich

## NAZI OFFICIAL CIRCLES REFUSE TO COMMENT

BERLIN, April 15.

**HERR HITLER AND HERR VON RIBENTROP ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE CONFERRING OVER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE AT MUNICH WHERE BOTH ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON, HITLER COMING FROM BERCHTESGADEN.**

**OFFICIALS WERE AT WORK UNTIL EARLY IN THE EVENING TRANSLATING THE FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE FOR THE FUEHRER'S BENEFIT. OFFICIAL CIRCLES REFUSE TO MAKE THE SLIGHTEST COMMENT AND REFUSED EVEN TO INDICATE WHETHER A STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED.**

Early editions of Sunday newspapers do not carry a line of the message, but many Germans have heard about it through the B. B. C. foreign broadcast. There is little reliable indication that the rumours in the air about Danzig have any foundation.

Dr. Goebbels is the only Minister in Berlin at present.—Reuter.

### *ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON POLISH GERMANS*

BERLIN, April 15.

Allegations of ill-treatment of Germans in Poland are suddenly revived to-day by an official German News Agency message from Gleiwitz, Silesia which states:

"From everywhere comes news of attacks and assaults against Germans and their property. The use of German language in public or the wearing of white stockings is sufficient to result in their being maltreated."

One charge made is that three Germans were beaten with clubs and wirewhips in the village of Altdorf "because they spoke German."—Reuter.

### *"STATESMANLIKE INITIATIVE"*

LONDON, April 15.

Both Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax on behalf of the British Government have warmly welcomed President Roosevelt's action and authorised the issue of a statement wherein it is stated that the British Government "entirely endorse the President's estimate of the international situation" and believe that the statesmanlike initiative, President Roosevelt was inspired to take offers "a real opportunity for averthing a catastrophe, which cver-hangs Europe", which the Government is convinced is feared in every country.

The statement concluded that the replies from Germany and Italy must now be awaited. The British Government desires to express the firm hope that those replies "will open the way to further steps of which the President speaks."—Reuter.

### *FRENCH GOVT.'S OPTIMISM*

PARIS, April 15.

It is announced that France has completely and unreservedly accepted President Roosevelt's proposals. This was conveyed to the President in a note by M. Daladier handed to Mr. Bullitt, American Ambassador.

It is considered that President Roosevelt's message is capable of completely transforming the international situation.—Reuter.

### *REACTION IN ITALY*

ROME, April 15.

It is thought to be certain that Sgr. Mussolini who has been in close contact to-day with Field Marshal Goering, here on an official visit, will give President Roosevelt's message the closest examination.

Sgr Mussolini and Field Marshal Goering were among the guests at a luncheon at the Quirinal Palace given by the King and Queen and the Duce received the visitor for twenty minutes after the meeting of the Chamber.

Hitherto, only a small number of people in Rome are aware of the message of which official circles deny all knowledge.—Reuter.

## WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

### Joe Louis Favourite In Contest With Jack Roper

LOS ANGELES April 16

Joe Louis is twelve to one on favourite to beat Jack Roper of California in Monday's world heavy-weight championship fight. Experts expect that Louis will win with a knockout in the first two or three rounds. Roper is 36 years old and is said to have a deadly left hook—Reuter.

### Pope Praises "Noble And Heroic Spanish People"

VATICAN CITY April 16

The Pope, broadcasting in Spanish, praised the "Noble and heroic Spanish people," and congratulated the leaders on their stand for Christian civilisation and their conquest of communism and atheism. He appealed that justice should be tempered with mercy in the country's reorganisation as many Republicans had been misled by propaganda.—Reuter's Special.

## FRANCO-GERMAN SOCCER MATCH GIVEN UP

PARIS, April 16.

At the request of the French Ministry for the Interior, the International Soccer Match between France and Germany scheduled in Paris for April 23 will not take place. It is believed the Franco-German Rugby Match on April thirtieth will also be cancelled. The German military team has withdrawn from the Nice horseshow which opened to-day.—Reuter.

### Troops For Tanga Sea-Port

DAR-ES-SALAAM, April 16

One company of the sixth battalion, King's African Rifles, has been sent to Tanga sea-port, near the Kenya frontier. There has been no active unrest there hitherto, but there is considerable German population in the neighbourhood.—Reuter's Special

### No Date Fixed For Madrid Victory Parade

ST. JEAN DE LUZ April 16.

No decision has yet been taken regarding the date of the Madrid Victory Parade. All decisions concerning the march will be taken by General Franco, says a Spanish communique.—Reuter's Special.

# World Achievement.

### *Safety On The Rail*

The days when a man with a red flag walked in front of a train are long since passed. Going too, are the days of the old signalling arms, for lights similar to our traffic lights are taking thir place.

Another innovation is that a driver can hear the signals as well as see them, a remarkable device which proves its value in foggy weather.

On the British Great Western Railway an engine driver can receive in his cab warning of the position of a "caution" signal he is nearing but cannot see. If the line is clear a bell in the cab rings. If the signal is against the train a siren blows, and at the same time the brakes are automatically applied. The brakes remain on the siren continues to sound, till the driver acknowledges the warning by lifting a small handle in the cab.

What happens is that an electric wire runs from the signal box to a secondary rail on the railway line. An iron shoe is fitted on the locomotive so as to make contact with the secondary rail, and so receive from it and from the wire the message the signalman sends. Some 2,600 miles of rail on the main lines are thus fitted up.

While the engine-driver's warnings have been multiplied, the hard and nerve-testing work of the signalman is being lessened, and his liability to error taken out of his hands. The old type of signal-box with heavy leavers hard to pull over, is going. Already 1,500 main-line signal-boxes have power-operated levers, which can be moved almost as easily as those of a typewriter.

# Severe Fighting In N. China

### Japanese Dispatches Indirate "No Relaxation In Chinese Offensive"

CHUNGKING, April 15.

The Chinese claim to have blown up four bridges on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway south of Tsinanfu disrupting traffic between Tientsin and Nanking.

PEKIN.—Official Japanese dispatches indicate that there is no relaxation in the Chinese offensive in North China. They report severe fighting in three battle areas, south of Shansi, as also continued fighting to the south of Kaifeng.

Japanese 'planes reported that Chinese reinforcements from Chang Chow are moving towards Kaifeng area.

Fighting is also in progress in the North-West of Shih-Chiach-Wang near the East Border of Shansi.—Reuter.

### *CHINESE CAPTURE THREE TOWNS*

### *Three Days' And Nights' Severe Fighting*

CHUNGKING, April 16.

After three days' and nights' severe fighting the Chinese forces have occupied Tsengchen, 40 miles east of Canton, according to a Chinese spokesman.

Under cover of artillery, the Chinese troops stormed the city's north and south gates while the "Dareto-Die" Corps swimming the moat in the face of heavy Japanese fire forced entrance into the city which was set on fire at various points.

Bitter hand-to-hand street fighting followed, Japanese troops finally retreating southwards. The Chinese spokesman also claimed the capture of Fushan in South Shansi and Tunghsu to the south of Kaifeng.—Reuter.

### FRENCH ARMY

### Decree Provides For Admission Of Foreigners

PARIS, April 16.

A decree has been promulgated providing that apart from tourists and people residing in France less than two months, all foreigners between the ages of 18 and 40 can be admitted to the French army; all shades of foreigners and other aliens benefiting from the right of sanctuary, for example political refugees, are subject to the law of last July on the organisation of the country in Wartime; all male foreigners in the categories above-mentioned who are between the ages of 20 and 48 inclusive, are subject to the obligation to give their services to the French military authorities for a period similar to that imposed on Frenchmen, but will not necessarily be called to colours.—Reuter Special.

## FRENCH DESTROYERS ARRIVE AT GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, April 16.

The French destroyers "Le Terrible" and "Le Fantasque" arrived this morning, and are lying off the south mole owing to the boom defences at the entrances of the Admiralty harbour. It is understood they are leaving to-night to an unknown destination.

"Le Terrible" is reported to be the fastest destroyer in the world, and reached a speed of 45.25 knots during trials. The two French battleships "Britagne" and "Lorraine" arrived at 4 p.m. —Reuter Special.

## SHOOTING OUTRAGE AT HAIFA

HAIFA, April 16.

There were shooting outrages in the main street here this morning. One Jew was shot dead and two were seriously and two slightly wounded.—Reuter.

### France Beats Wales In Rugby Match

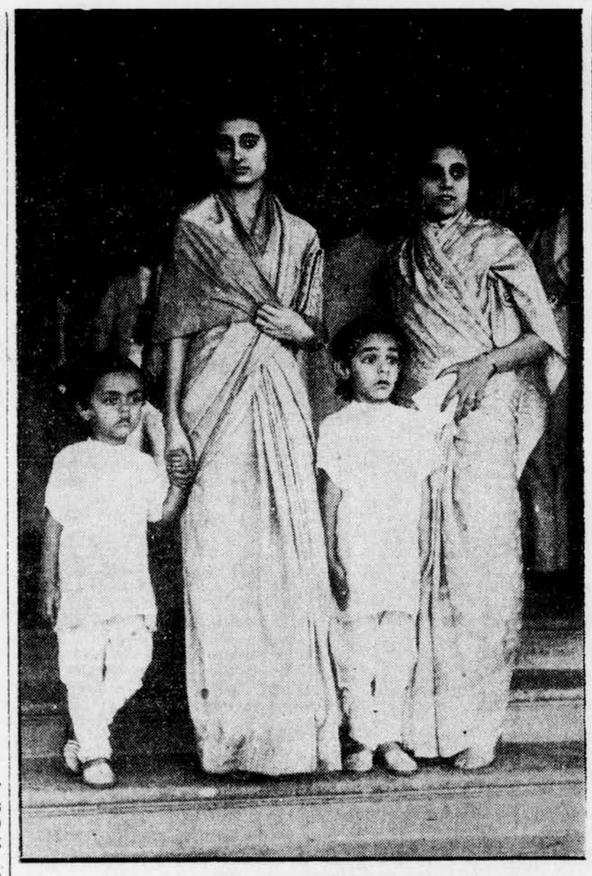
BORDEAUX, April 16.

In a thirteen a side Rugby Football, Match, France beat Wales, by 16 to 10.—Reuter Special.

### "Yankee Clipper" Reaches Bermudas

BALTIMORE, April 16.

The "Yankee Clipper" arrived at the Bermudas.—Reuter's Special.



Miss Indira Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal, sailed for England on Saturday, to continue her studies there.

# Place Of Minorities In Reforms Committees

## *MAHATMA'S LETTER TO RAJKOT THAKORE —PLEA FOR SPEEDING UP REPORT*

RAJKOT, April 16.

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his letter to the Thakore Saheb yesterday submitting the seven names for the Parisnad on the Reforms Council says:—

"Namdar Thakore Saheb,

I am able to write to-day to your English letter dated April 10 I am grieved that you have shaken off your responsibility from your head. Those names of Muslims and Bhayats, about whom you wrote, were your Appointments. My promise had and could have only one meaning—that I would help you to act in such a way that your promise might remain intact, even if the award of the Chief Justice went against your interpretation. It is beyond my comprehension how my words could yield a meaning that I promised to give a thing which I was not entitled to.

EXTRAORDINARY STEP

"I am working as a trustee of Sardar Patel and the Parishad. It is evident that I could not give anything which would infringe that trust. My promise, therefore, had, and could have, only this much meaning, namely, that if you want to keep the names of those gentlemen I would render help on behalf of Sardar Patel on condition that the Sardar's nominees are in a majority. To my mind, no more meaning than this is possible. Unfortunately you have taken an extraordinarily step.

MAXIMUM LIMIT

You have thrown on my shoulders the responsibility of including your nominees in the list of the Sardar's nominees.

You are drawing from my promise a wrong meaning which would nullify the privilege obtained by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This is painful. In this way although I had no other thing to do after receipt of your letter, except to send the names on behalf of Sardar Patel, I requested three out of four aforesaid gentlemen to work as one team of seven in order to get themselves enlisted as Sardar's nominees. I have failed in this respect. This is the maximum limit for my attempt to respect your nominations.

REPRESENTATIONS OF MINORITIES

You have also mentioned a fourth name in your letter. I have not thought it desirable to trouble Sjt. Mohan Mandan to come and discuss with me, as he himself is not a Harijan.

The fact that the above four names are not included does not mean that the Sardar's nominees will not safeguard the special and just rights of Muslims, Bhayats, Harijans and others. These gentlemen have no consideration for caste or community in relation to this Committee, as well as in relation to public service. They have before their eyes the well-being of the whole Rajkot. They alone are coming into Committee, because their organisation has carried on the fight for the rights of the people.

NAMES RECOMMENDED.

In recognition of that you have given the Sardar or Parishad the privilege of giving seven non-official names of Rajkot State on the Committee. These names are as follows:—

1. POPATLAL PURUSHOTAM ANANDA, B.A., LL.B.
2. POPATLAL DHANJIBHAI MALAVIYA
3. JAMNADAS KHUSHALCHAND GANDHI
4. BASHERWALLA WADHER
5. VRAJLAL MAYASHANKER SHUKLA
6. JATHALAL HARIKRISHNA JOSHI
7. GAJANAN BHAWANI SHANKER JOSHI, B.A., LL.B.

REQUEST TO THAKORE.

I may again make a request if you agree to it. You wrote that now the personnel of the Committee could not be changed at all. That is not quite correct. The award of the Chief Justice surely does not restrict the number of the personnel of the Committee to ten. Both sides can by mutual agreement make any change. Sardar Patel still wants to help you in keeping your nominations intact. The only necessary condition is that in the enlarged Committee, the Parishad should have a majority. Just now, that is in accordance with the award of the Chief Justice, they have a majority of four. In place of that for your sake, and in order to avoid quarrels, the Sardar is prepared to reduce the majority to one. You cannot expect more than this.

Now you have to appoint three members including the President.

NEED OF SPEEDY REPORT.

In accordance with your notification of December 26 the period of one month four days was allowed as the time for completing the report and submitting it to you. I draw your attention to this fact that even now there should be no longer period for that purpose.

It is hardly necessary to say that it was essential to cancel the attachments, fines and other repressive measures that were enforced during the second fight.

**BLESSINGS,**
**MOHANDAS.**

P. S. This letter has been written with my consent and the names given in it have been given by me.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

(The above is the English translation of the Gujarati letter.)

## METHOD FAR FROM JUST

(Continued from Page 1.)

their reputation would be lost if they sought to support without full cause my own reading of my letter.

DEMONSTRATORS' CONDUCT

"I have their reasoned and unanimous opinion in my possession, fully supporting my meaning to the exclusion of any other. I fear that the demonstrators have not served their cause by their unwarranted interference with the prayer of innocent men and women.

There are tremendous difficulties in the way of getting due fulfilment of the award of the Chief Justice. I am not free to go into these difficulties at the present stage, but I appeal to those, who feel grieved at my conduct in excluding certain names from the Sardar's list to bear with me. They may adopt all the just means to redress their grievances. The method they adopted to-day was very far from being just."—A. P.

# LEGAL ACTION AGAINST U. P. GOVERNMENT

## Sir Tej To Fight Battle Till Privy Council Stage

### *NON-CONGRESS PUBLICISTS' CONFERENCE CONSIDERS EMPLOYMENT TAX AS 'ULTRA VIRES'*

LUCKNOW, April 16.

**The Financial policy and prohibition scheme of the United Provinces Government came in for severe criticism at the hands of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (President) and several other prominent non-Congressmen of the province at a special conference held in the historic Baradari Hall to-day.**

**Sir T. B. Sapru, in the course of his presidential address, characterised the U. P. Government's Employment Tax as 'ultra vires', and thought it came under the Income-Tax and as such transcended the provincial financial legislation. He added that this tax was going to be contested in a court of Law from ... right upto the Privy Council.**

He said: "This Bill is preeminently one in which the Governor should exercise his power and refer it to the Governor-General, as its validity is going to be questioned." He said there were two tests which usually applied to the success or failure of Government—has it been able to maintain Law and Order and husband the financial resources of the Provinces? According to him the Government had failed on both counts.

Concluding he struck a note of warning to the Government to gird up their loins.

Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, Sir Maharaja Singh, Sir Jwala Prasad, Mr. Wilimson, President of the U P European Association, Mr. R. Menzies, President of the Upper India Chambers of Commerce, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan and others also spoke in a similar strain.

Resolutions viewing with alarm the financial policy of the U. P. Government and opining that the well-being and advancement of the province lie not in measures that involve waste of public revenue but well considered policy, increased production, employment, and wealth and also appointing a Sub-Committee to devise ways and means to safeguard the interests of the Tax-payers comprising of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (President) and Captain Peacock and Mr. Maheshwardayal as Secretaries were passed. A large number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians attended the Conference to-day.—United Press.

## PLIGHT OF EAST AFRICAN INDIANS

### Pandya Sees Sarda: Will Seek Gandhiji's Advice

RAJKOT, April 15

Mr. J. B. Pandya, member of the Executive Council and also member of the Legislative Council of Kenya in East Africa arrived here this morning and discussed with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the present deplorable condition of Indians in East Africa. He appraised Sardar how by reservation of the Kenya Highlands for Europeans by the Order-in-Council passed recently great injustice had been done to Indians.

In this connection the "United Press" understands that Sardar Patel may not proceed to East Africa in May as reported a few months ago following H. H. the Agha Khan's meeting with Gandhiji at Bardoli. Mr. Pandya is also meeting Mahatma Gandhi in the same connection to seek his advice.—United Press.

### *PANDYA SEES GANDHIJI*

RAJKOT, April 16.

Mr. J. B. Pandya, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council, met Mahatma Gandhi this morning and had prolonged discussion with regard to the present position of Indians in East Africa, with particular reference to reservation of Kenya highlands for Europeans.—United Press.

## MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

RAJKOT, April 16.

A leaflet under the signature of the Rajkot State Muslim Council announced this morning that the Muslims were observing hartal to-day from two to seven p.m. It is stated that the hartal is being observed as a protest against the non-inclusion of the Muslim in the list of non-official names submitted by Gandhiji to the Thakore Saheb on behalf of Sardar Patel yesterday.

A mass meeting of Muslime has also been convened to-night to delcide their future plan of action in this connection.—United Press.

### Summer Time In Britain

LONDON, April 15.

Summer time comes into force in Britain at 02|00 on April 16, when clocks will be put forward by one hour.—Reuter.

# Thakore's Next Move

### For Scrutiny Of Non-Official Nominees

RAJKOT, April 16.

The "United Press" understands that the Thakore Saheb has already placed the non-official names before the State Council to scrutinise with the help of legal advisers whether they are 'bonafide' subjects or servants of the State. A meeting of the Council has already been convened tomorrow evening when the scrutiny will take place.

The Thakore Saheb on his part will announce his nominees after he discusses matters with Dr. Ambedkar. Thereafter the Committee will start functioning.

Following the submission of the non-official names by Mahatma Gandhi the Bhayats and Garasias have started agitation. They are holding meetings almost everyday and have already threatened to start Satyagrah as a protest against what they characterise as "breach of promise" by Gandhiji by not including their nominee in the Committee.

It is understood they have decided to refer the matter to Sir Maurice Gwyer to interpret whether the non-inclusion of their nominee in the Committee contrary to the assurance of Mahatma Gandhi amounts to breach of promise.—United Press.

### Karnatak A. I. C. C. Members

BAGALKOT, April 16.

Mr. Rayana Gouda Patil, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, has, in consultation with other Congress leaders and workers, requested all prominent provincial A. I. C. C. members to meet here on April 19 to discuss the Ramdurg affairs and collect funds for the distressed.—United Press.

### 'Hitler's Hour Of Trial'

PARIS, April 16.

L'Temps writes "This is the moment for Herr Hitler to give his people and the whole world outstanding proof of the will to peace with which he has always declared himself animated."—Reuter.

### Hostile Demonstrations For German Freighters

PARIS, April 16.

Hostile crowds demonstrated when German freighters arrived in the ports of Nantes and L'Orient.—Reuter.

### Seven Killed By Tornado

CAPRON, (Oklahoma), April 15.

Seven persons were killed and 30 injured by a tornado.—Reuter.

### Military Service Period In Estonia

TALLINN, April 16.

The period of military service in Estonia has been increased from twelve to eighteen months.—Reuter.

# Fascists Seething With Indignation

## Counter-Proposal Of Reich To Satisfy Italy

(From Our Own Correspondent).
BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

Deep disgust prevails even amongst the Czech Fascists, on account of the scramble by German citizens for the possession of businesses taken away from Czech Jews. It appears that in the opinion of the Nazi Germans alone are entitled to take over properties belonging to "German Jews", that is to say all Jews who use German as the "principal language." Of 300 Jewish undertakings earmarked for "Aryanisation" less than 30 are to go to Czechs.

Meanwhile Italian Fascists are also seething with indignation on account of Germany's refusal to hand over to Italy a part of the Czech war-equipment free of charge. Earlier reports in the World press that the Reich contemplated such a gesture voluntarily are entirely devoid of foundation. The truth is that Italy demanded from her axis partner:

The dismantling and transfer of a number of arms factories;

Equal division of the heavy artillery, tanks, and anti-aircraft guns.

The Reich informed Italy that her demands could not be satisfied in that form and the following counter proposals were made:

Lower prices for arms made for Italy in the seized factories;

The handing over of 200 to 300 Czech warplanes;

The sale of a restricted number of tanks and heavy guns

I have also learnt to-day that Herr Hitler has called upon his Ministers and experts not to use airplanes, except in emergency, unless flying conditions are "perfect." This ban has been in operation for some months and the Fuehrer has himself kept it. For the last six months at least he has not flown.

Explanation of the ban is: "It is no use taking unnecessary risks."

The Fuehrer, who used to fly everywhere, now prefers to travel in his special bullet-proof train, which is like an hotel on wheels. It has comfortable "lounges" and "bathrooms" and a well-stocked restaurant.

### *Heyworth-Dunne On Six Months' Tour*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is understood that Mr. Heyworth-Dunne, who translated the recent White Paper on the McMahon correspondence, has left for a six months' tour in Egypt, the Sudan and Arabia.

His travels have a linguistic, cultural and religious purpose. He is going to further his knowledge of Arabic dialects, to meet Arabic scholars and to visit Mecca and Medina. As a Moslem, Mr. Heyworth-Dunne is able to go to these cities.

At the School of Oriental Studies where he is senior lecturer in Arabic, he is equally notable for his youthful and breezy appearance and for his industry. He has just brought out a book of 200,000 words. With a thoroughness characteristic of Teutonic scholarship 30 years ago he calls it "An Introduction to the History of Education in Modern Egypt."

### *Mysterious Disappearance Of German Businessmen*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

Three young German "business men" last Sunday took rooms just above the hotel suite here in which Mr. R. E. S. Hudson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade was staying.

But the hotel manager was worried. The "business men" had too much of a military appearance. Plain-clothes detectives were ordered to watch their movements. As a result the "business men" managed to vanish mysteriously. On the following day their luggage was collected and their bill was paid. That was done by the German Embassy.

## NAZI THREAT TO GREECE

### A Sacrifice To Yugoslavia And Bulgaria

Odysseus Androutsos writes in "Labour Monthly:"—

Owing to her remoteness from Germany, Greece is not among those countries whose collaboration Hitler needs for his Balkan drive; on the contrary he might usefully sacrifice her for the purchase of eventual allies and obtain at the same time the much-desired outlet to the Mediterranean.

German propaganda in the Balkans is being successfully directed towards the formation of a Yugoslav-Bulgarian bloc, with the promise of expansion at the expense of Greece. Already the Bulgarian Government, through semi-official feelers in the European capitals, have raised the demand for the cession by Greece of Alexandrou-polis, an entirely Greek harbour situated in close proximity to the Dardanelles. Meanwhile the Greek Government is becoming alarmed by reports of Italian aspirations towards Corfu and Crete.

HATRED OF DEMOCRACY.

Against these increasing dangers no real resistance is being organised by General Metaxas. Instead of preparing public opinion he tries by every means to dispel the growing apprehension of the people, fearing an increased pressure for the formation of an all-party democratic cabinet. The same hatred of democracy hinders any determined and convincing attempt on his part to re-orientate the country's foreign policy.

In the light of recent experience, one is indeed entitled to serious doubts as to his willingness to uphold any real resistance to the drive of Germany and her potential allies. He might later be faced with the necessity of sacrificing either class interests and personal power or the national independence of Greece, and the decision, as has been illustrated by Czechoslovakia, need not be in favour of the former alternative.

BRITISH INTEREST.

Even from the point-of-view of her imperial interests alone the fate of Greece cannot be considered "no concern" of Great Britain. The domination of the Eastern Mediterranean through the British-Turkish alliance will not be possible without the collaboration of a friendly Greece, whose islands control the principal Turkish ports and the trade route through the Dardanelles.

It must not be thought, however, that Greece, under any government whatsoever, will become—because of her "natural" interests—the ally of Great Britain and France, once her own independence is threatened. The danger exists, that under M. Metaxas she may be transformed in the "Franco Spain" of the Eastern Mediterranean.

## FUTURE OF LABOUR PARTY

### Appeal To Mr. Attlee By Sir C. Trevelyan

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail.)

Sir Charles Trevelyan, the former Liberal and Labour M.P. and President of the Board of Education, has sent the following letter to Mr. Attlee, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party:—

Dear Attlee,—This week I am to be turned out of the Labour Party by the executive for insisting on speaking my mind as to the tactics required to save my country and the world. As far as my personal position goes it does not affect me in the least. I am only a rank-and-file member of the Labour Party. I shall not be thought any the worse of by the other rank and filers, who know that my loyalty to Socialist and democratic principle is as reliable as that of any of the Transport House inquisitors.

What I am concerned about is the Labour Party's future, its chance of achieving Socialism and defending democracy. The country is face to face with a world situation utterly different from what it was at the time of the last party conference. Three other independent democracies—Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Spain—have fallen, or are just about to fall, under Fascist domination. The catastrophe is due to the encouragement and pro-Fascist sympathies of the Chamberlain Government. There are unmistakable signs of a vast opinion realizing the failure of Chamberlain. Where are the signs of a corresponding swing to the Labour Party by the mass of our disillusioned fellow-countrymen?

Unfortunately Transport House has failed to inspire enthusiasm and confidence. Probably its worst failure was refusing to denounce at the Edinburgh Conference two years ago the non-intervention policy of the Government. That led to the local popular fronts in many of our cities, where the socialist and democratic movement was able to give vent to its passionate sympathy with Spain. Transport House, later on, led the movement from behind. No wonder that a formidable section of the democratic world is thinking that in such a crisis the only hope lies in a common front to save the country. Scores of thousands like myself have been forced to that new conclusion in the last few months.

IN TIME OF CRISIS.

Some time ago, Attlee, you wrote of a popular front:—I would not myself rule out such a thing as an impossibility in the event of the imminence of a world crisis. It might on a particular occasion be the lesser of two evils." In my judgment a world crisis is not only imminent but is actually upon us. You apparently do not share my view. But suppose you did, would you abstain from advising the party to consider changing its tactics, because the executive ordered you to be silent?

It is an inexpressible tragedy that, at this moment when the influence of the executive ought to be used for drawing together by inspiration and reconciliation all possible sections of anti-Chamberlain opinion, it should be spending its time in disintegrating the Labour Party by threats, expulsions, and anathemas.

There are more ways of destroying the chances of a party than by creating an open split. You cannot get the spirit which will sweep Labour to that victory of the Left in England, which alone can save the world, if you have a large section of the M.P.'s and candidates and local leaders bludgeoned into silence, if the Labour youth are told to keep their minds off policy and be good children, if you discourage thousands of the best workers who have been growling for years at the inefficiency and red tape of Transport House, by threatening expulsions, or the liquidation of local parties.

The question to-day for every member of the Labour Party is: "What future can the party have, which professes to be the bulwark of democracy, but whose leaders spend their time in finding excuses for destroying freedom of speech and discussing?"

If you are a big enough man you will stop the destruction of the soul of your party.

# Why Czech Consulate In Calcutta Surrendered

## *ALLEGED PRESSURE*

(From A Special Correspondent.)

Since Germany's virtual conquest of Czechoslovakia, German diplomatic representatives tried to take charge of Czechoslovak Consulates, Legations and other offices all over the world.

REBUFF IN NEW YORK

The German Minister in New York sent two of his assistants to take over the Czech Legation from the Czech Minister. But the iron-willed Slovak Col. Hurban politely told the two Nazis that unless they produced a written order from the Czechoslovak President, and unless the order was constitutionally valid, he was unable to give up his office to anyone.

In the meanwhile Col. Hurban was informed by the American State Department that the U.S.A. had refused to recognise the conquest of Czechoslovakia. The same statement was made by the British, French, Russian and other Governments also.

NO SURRENDER TO USURPERS

Despite this assurance of the above Governments, the German Consul in Cleveland also made a demand on the Czechoslovak Consul to which the Czech Consul replied that he was not prepared to obey orders issued by any political usurpers.

In India, the German Consul General in Calcutta made demands on Dr. Tousek, the Czech Consul-General in that city, which was turned down by Dr. Tousek.

The Nazis, therefore, are reported to have tried other methods to attain their ends. Dr. Tousek has many relatives and property in Czechoslovakia. It is alleged that it was easy for the Nazis to make Dr. Tousek realise the consequences of his "stubborness". This, it is stated, produced the desired results and Dr. Tousek, having in his mind the impending misery of his relatives surrendered his office to the Nazis.

However, Constitutionally this will not help the Nazis in any way. The Government of India has not recognised the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, therefore, the Nazis will not be recognised as the accredited representatives of that State in India.

NO DEMAND IN BOMBAY

As far as the Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay is concerned the Consul Mr. Urban, is conducting the affairs of his office as before. It transpires that no demand has been made on his office so far. And it is likely that the Nazis realising the fact that Mr. Urban is a strong man may not demand the surrender of the Czechoslovak Consulate in Bombay.

## ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN

### Japanese At Work In China

(From Our Own Correspondent).
SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

The anti-British campaign which has recently been waged by Chinese newspapers under direct or indirect control of the Japanese in the "occupied" areas of China is being intensified.

The Nanking paper "Hsinpao" prints the following headlines in heavy type across its front page:—

"Destroy the British flag. Boycott British goods. Confiscate British property in China. Recover all British concessions. Drive every Briton in the country from our borders. Swear not to co-operate with Britons."

The "Shishunpao," of Shanghai, declares: "In order to save China the whole country should devote itself to an anti-British movement. We are living the life of slaves under the iron heels of British imperialists, as are our fellow-countrymen in Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Burma.

"Not only should be overthrow the British imperialists but we must expel the British people from China. We should shout these mottoes—'Britain is the enemy of China.' 'Britain is the enemy of all nations in East Asia.' 'All China must unite to resist Britain.' 'East Asia should unite to drive the British people from the Far East."

## Broach Sanitary Association

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, (By Mail.)

On the occasion of celebration of Prohibition day in the Broach District a drink evil exhibition was held under the auspices of the Broach Sanitary Association. The exhibition was declared open by Mr. C. B. Purani.

In the evening a procession passed through various localities of the city and a big effigy of Demon of Drink was burnt. Magic lantern and cinema shows on drink evil were shown in Machhiwad by the Broach Sanitary Association.

## *BUILDING OF PIPE LINE FROM SUEZ TO CAIRO*

### *Egyptian Government To Proceed With Scheme*

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is reported here that the Egyptian Government has decided to proceed with a scheme for the building of pipe line from Suez to Cairo across the desert.

The line will follow the present road, but will be underground and fully protected. In view of the present situation in Eastern Europe and the fact that Egypt, through Alexandria, depends so largely upon the Rumanian oil fields, the creation of this pipe line is of first-class importance commercially and strategically.

## *CONGRESS WORKERS' CAMP IN ORISSA*

CUTTACK, April 15.

Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhury, M. L. A. has left for Ahiyas, where a training camp for Congress workers has been opened by the Cuttack District Congress Committee. A batch of 35 students will receive instructions for a period of one and a half months on the history of revolution in other countries, the history of the Congress and its objective, the growth of "kisan" and labour movements and, the attitude of the Congress towards them, the organisation of the Primary Congress Committee, maintenance of accounts and reports, organisation of volunteers, drill, first-aid and other necessary subjects.

Mr. Chaudhury will be in charge of the camp and will deliver lectures on different subjects.—United Press.

## *Smallpox Havoc In Western India State*

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, April 14.

The State of Bhavnagar registered 86 attacks and 74 deaths and the State of Cutch recorded 92 attacks and 64 deaths out of the total attacks of 211 and 142 deaths due to smallpox raging virulently in several States of Kathiawar under the Western India States agency during the week ended April 8 according to the latest issue of the Western India States Agency Gazette.

*A SHORT STORY*

# Business Deal

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT)

Bill Saunders, at the age of twenty-eight, had developed a keen eye for pretty girls and good business. The first time he saw Marie Lamont he decided there was a perfect combination.

Marie lived on a farm some distance back from the town of Rouergue in the Laurentian mountains, which is far back from the city of Montreal, which in turn is 383 miles north of New York city by rail, which is the point from which Bill Saunders and his friends started on their skiing expedition.

Marie, like everyone else and everything else in this land, was unlike anything to which Bill had been accustomed. She was natural and simple and genuinely beautiful. She was a member of the fifth generation of Lamonts who had occupied the farm where she now lived. Like all her ancestors Marie had practically been raised on skis. She was as natural on skis as most girls are in high heeled shoes.

This gave Bill Saunders ideas. He talked his ideas over with Bee and Peter Harris, who were married and fortyish and the party's chaperons. Bill had known them all his life.

"All right, Bill," Peter Harris grinned. "We'll help you out. But are you sure you can get her to do it?"

Bill grinned. "I've always, he said unboastfully, "been able to get most girls to do what I want, haven't I?" The couple knew this to be true.

So Bill cultivated pretty Marie Lamont, which wasn't hard because she was very naive and trusting, and Bill was very handsome. He met her folks and made them like him, and introduced them to Harrises. Then he broached the plan.

"Oh, Beel?" Marie cried when he had finished, "eet weel be wonderful! Always have I wanted to go to New York! An' you weesh for me to breeng my skis? But in New York there ees no snow."

"If there isn't," Bill grinned, "they'll haul some in on freight cars. Baby you'll knock 'em dead."

Bill's plan was simple. Marie would return to New York with them and be a guest of the Harrises. She would bring her skis and under Bill's management be entered in all the local ski meets. There'd be nothing to it. He and the Harrises would clean up.

Everything went smoothly. The elder Lamonts required a little persuasion, but presently they gave in. After all, they wanted their Marie to be happy. Marie was eager and excited and innocent. There was only one thing wrong with the entire arrangement. Marie got the impression from Bill's words and manner (as he intended she should) that the only reason he wanted her to come to New York was because he was in love with her and wanted her to be near him. The skiing was a side issue.

So they all went to New York. Marie was excited and happy and awed and a little frightened just as Bill wanted and hoped. He didn't let her ski publicly at first. He wanted her to get used to things—the people and the snow and the general lay of the country round about.

Eventually there came the day of the first important meet and Bill bought Marie a white ski suit with a blue sash and a blue cap. She looked lovely, he thought. In fact, she looked more lovely and sweet and desirable than Bill had ever imagined any woman could look. But he tried not to think of these things.

"Give 'em the works, baby Make 'em look like saps!"

"Eef you want for me to win theenk eet will be easy, Beel. She looked up at him with her wide trusting eyes full of worship and innocence, and Bill found a sudden interest in objects that didn't remind him of that look.

Marie was a sensation. She won the meet hands down and Bill collected plenty of money and the newspaper boys frothed at the mouth because here was something worth writing about. Everyone was very happy, and Cedric Dawson, who was promoting the biggest meet in the East that season sought out Bill and made him a proposition that caused Bill's eyes to gleam. Suddenly he realized what a gold mine he had in little Marie Lemont, and he bought Cedric Dawson three drinks straight to celebrate—and to forget Marie's wide, trusting eyes.

There's no telling how it all might have ended. Fate took a hand, as Fate is apt to do when things are not in harmony with themselves. Marie, feeling that must have a breath of the fresh air to which she was used for suffocate in the little hotel bedroom where she was supposed to be asleep, got up and dressed and went out on the wide moonlight veranda and stood near the railing outside the cocktail lounge. A waiter, who was also given to fresh air, opened a window of the cocktail lounge for a few moments—and Marie heard Bill Saunders and Cedric Dawson conversing.

She heard, and something cold and terrifying clutched at her heart. And suddenly she began to think of the farm back of the hamlet of Rouergue, of kerosene lamps and nickled stoves and Father Baptiste coming to visit and sleigh bells and laughing children on their way to school. Loneliness came over her, a loneliness too great to bear. . . .

It was snowing when Bill Saunders reached Rouergue. Against the better judgment of the station agent he strapped on his skis and headed for the Lamont farm. Somehow he made it, but he collapsed on the kitchen floor when he came in. Presently he opened his eyes and there was Marie, and peace came to his soul. He talked slowly at first, then more rapidly, explaining, pleading. Marie listened with wide, astonished eyes, and both she and Bill were glad her parents couldn't understand English.

They didn't understand English, but they understood other things—like when Marie knelt down beside the couch and Bill took her into his arms. Anyone could understand that.

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## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN BARODA

BARODA, April 14.

The Information officer Baroda writes:—

The report of the progress of important activities of the department of Industries and Labour during the half year ending 31st January 1939 shows progress in various directions as under:—

The metal work class of the Cottage Industries Institute trained 17 students in moulding, casting, filing, etc.

The lacquer work class trained 10 students in wood turning, painting and lacquering.

Calico printing and block making classes in Baroda and Okhamandal were continued.

Bark tanning classes continued at Patan, Ranuj and Chanasma while chrome tanning experiments were made at Patan.

Loans were granted to 9 Chamars for buying raw materials, and to 12 weavers for buying implements.

The spinning centres at Visnagar and Devali, and the handweaving classes at Varsada, Chalala, Sadhi and Karakhadi continued working.

A survey of the economic condition of metal works was conducted.

9 applications for patents have been accepted and 5 patents were sealed. Six applications for concessions to industries were sanctioned by Government.

The Assistant Director of Labour explained the benefit of trade unions and advised organisation of co-operative housing societies to the works at various industrial centres in the State. He also made enquiries about the employment of children under the Children Pledging Act.

## IMPERSONATION IN MATRIC EXAM.

### Alleged Culprit Found Out At Kolhapur Centre

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, April 15.

A case of daring impersonation is understood to have been detected yesterday at the Matric Examination centre here the clue was supplied by an anonymous letter to the conductor, alleging that one Bidanchi, of Dharwad, was impersonating one Sawant of Belgaum at the Matric Examination.

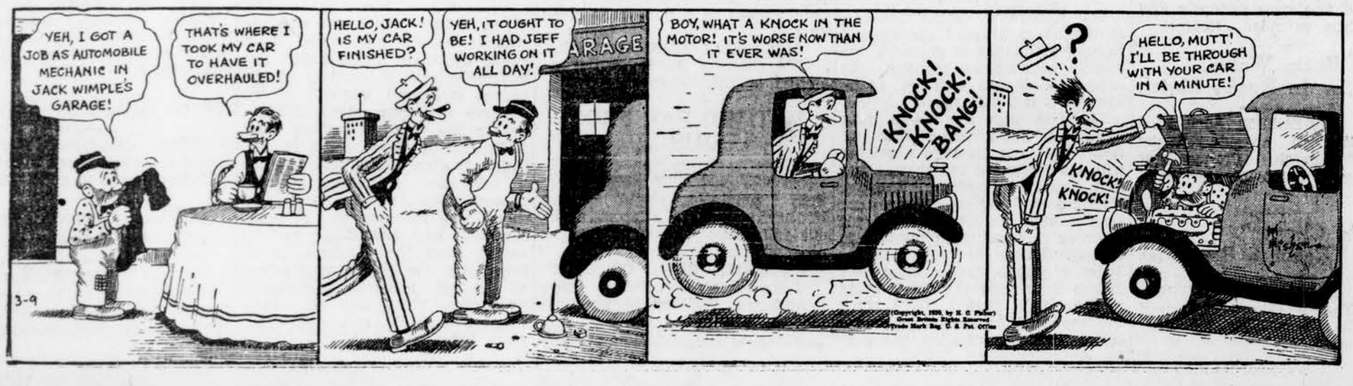
Dr. Balkrishna investigated and it is learnt found out the culprit, who is said to have admitted the charge.

Mrs. Krishnabai Shettve was brought to the court to-day and was told that judgment would be delivered on Monday next.

JAILED DESPITE APOLOGY.

Bhurke having apologised was asked by the court to give Rs 500 security for good behaviour but he pleaded poverty and helplessness and was sent back to jail custody.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Looks Strictly Like an Inside Job, Mr. Hoover — By BUD FISHER


YEH, I GOT A JOB AS AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC IN JACK WIMPLE'S GARAGE!
THAT'S WHERE I TOOK MY CAR TO HAVE IT OVERHAULED!
HELLO, JACK! IS MY CAR FINISHED?
YEH, IT OUGHT TO BE! I HAD JEFF WORKING ON IT ALL DAY!
GARAGE
BOY, WHAT A KNOCK IN THE MOTOR! IT'S WORSE NOW THAN IT EVER WAS!
KNOCK! KNOCK! BANG!
?
HELLO, MUTT! I'LL BE THROUGH WITH YOUR CAR IN A MINUTE!
KNOCK! KNOCK!

## AGRARIAN UNREST IN SIND

### Congress Party's Appeal On Behalf Of Tenants

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A strong plea that Government should forthwith resume Jagiri lands and remove the long standing grievances of tenants "by freeing them from the yoke of Jagirdars" is made out by the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly in the course of a memorandum submitted by them to the Special Officer, appointed by the Government to conduct an enquiry into agrarian unrest in Sind.

The Officer, Khan Bahadur Nur Nabu, Collector of Dadu, has completed the enquiry and is now engaged in drafting his report which will be submitted by the Government before the end of this month.

TWO KINDS OF LAND

The Congress memorandum 'inter alia' states that Government are losing annually land revenue to the tune of Rs. 19 lakhs which otherwise could be collected from these Jagiri lands measuring over eleven lakhs of acres. Here are two kinds of Jagiri or alienated lands in Sind, firstly those in which there are hereditary occupants who stand in the same relationship to the Jagirdars as the Ryotwari holders of land do in regard to the Government.

Secondly, those lands in which there are no such hereditary occupants but they have all the Zamindari rights therein. In respect of both these kinds of lands, Jagirdars of the aliences do not pay land revenue. They pay only water rate called "Hakabo". This is nominal in non-barrage areas. It comes to about one half of the assessment rate per acre.

As an alternative to the resumption of these lands, the memorandum urges that all Jagiri lands should be compulsorily surveyed at the cost of Jagirdars and the rights of all tenants carefully recorded. All direct dealings of Jagirdars with tenants should be ended and Government should utilise its machinery for water supply to the tenants and collect dues from them on behalf of the Jagirdars.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the above subject had been frequently discussed on the floor of the Sind Assembly by way of private resolutions or adjournment motions by the Congress Party on the situation at Tando Jam in Hyerabad District. The Government now proposes to bring necessary legislation to solve the problem which has been on the Anvil even before Sind was separated from Bombay.—A.P.

## Bombay Passengers And Ceylon Govt.

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Intimation has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that the Government of Ceylon has imposed restrictions on account of smallpox against passengers arriving from Bombay.

All passengers arriving from Bombay will be required to be vaccinated, preferably before embarkation or on arrival; or to be in possession of a certificate of vaccination done within three years prior to the date of disembarkation in Colombo; and to be under medical surveillance for a period of fourteen days from the date of leaving Bombay.—United Press.


## MALARIA MENACE

The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.

The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be rebuilt by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.

Doctors, throughout India, recommend Horlicks as the ideal food for fever patients. Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It pours quick new strength into your weakened body, shortens your convalescence and in an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and strength. Always keep Horlicks ready at hand.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.


## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

slovakia. The Ukrainians in Poland have not been afforded much satisfaction. They number round five millions. Anti-semitism has been for a while let to grow. The Jews in Poland number round three millions. Considerably more than in Germany, absolutely and proportionately. There is much distress among the peasantry. All these are factors which in varying ways will nave German attention upon Berlin deciding to pursue a drive against Poland. Poland's ability to meet a German onslaught, if or when let on in full force, will greatly depend upon Warsaw moving well and in good time for a satisfactory settlement of the above factors. From a military point of view, Poland in recent period has considerably improved its position. But this alone will not suffice. There are references in the German press to the weight of important and efficient Czechoslovak concerns over which Germany has now gained a hold. Poland's chance for an effective policy will depend upon the ability to bridle well popular forces, which also will enable Warsaw to overcome a reserve in regard to foreign contacts useful to meet a German threat. German-Polish relations in the period before is likely to dominate to a great measure the European situation. The course of it will carry an extended import and far-reaching significance.

### Anglo-German Tension

In association with the latest developments in Europe a tension has now grown between Britain and Germany. Though a halt adopted oy Britain has much helped Nazi Germany and enabled it to make advances in directions, the last one at the expense of Czechoslovakia, a more concerned and critical attitude towards Berlin has now asserted itself in London. This present attitude neither denies a policy of aid to Nazi Germany pursued by the Britain of Chamberlain nor does it fully exclude certain influential circles in Britain lending or keeping up favour to understanding with Germany. London is disturbed over National Socialist Germany being led to concentrate on bigger terms exceeding limits thought as feasible and convenient by imperialist Britain. Apart from an anxiety bound with this, there is irritation over Hitler getting inclined to visualize larger gains and push up plans in dashful ways. Despite an interest retained in the path of favour to a settlement or understanding with National Socialist Germany, London is now closely disturbed, as a serious estimate is held of Hitler moving under conditions to further assertive deeds on the foreign sphere. This finds expression in the move of London to fix an agreement with Poland. The move of London in the matter is obviously resented by Berlin. The German press is furious in references to Britain though in Berlin hope is retained of neutralising Britain.

### Further Plans

German attention is now extended to Roumania, even more than to Poland. British steps to increase contact with Roumania will have greater care from German side and under conditions produce sharper reactions. Southeastern Europe is more frankly and more assertively referred to by Berlin as constituting a German "lebens raum" or life sphere. And the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and creation of common Polish-Hungarian frontier has limited the distinction between South-eastern and Northeastern Europe Herr Hitler two days back at Wilhelmshaven has proclaimed that British moves considered by Berlin as ones to put limitations upon basic German interests will not be viewed with inaction by Germany. The understanding with Italy is stressed and efforts are maintained to draw the Spain of Franco closer in association with Italy. A confidence gained by certain achievements, speculation of divisions in other camps, and the rigour of an economic situation, are also suited to lend an urge to Hitler to act quickly. Anglo-German tension in its new phase assumes a wider aspect. Allowing for possibilities, as many careful observers consider, it well might overshadow most other issues in Europe. Europe has drifted to a situation in which cross-currents are more sharply at play touching larger regions, more closely also ones outside Europe. As such the situation and trends in relation to it call for greater care and critical interest as well from India.

## BOMBAY ANJUMAN I-ISLAM SCHOOLS

### Satisfactory Progress

The following is a summary of the annual report and accounts of the Anjuman-i-Islam for the year ending 31st March 1938:—

The Anjuman-i-Islam charities continued to be managed under the scheme framed by the High Court in 1935. The Managing Committee of the previous year continued to function till the 15th October, 1937 when the new Managing Committee, elected on 10th October, 1937, held its first meeting. (The members of the New Managing Committee consisted of the six Trustees, Messrs. Osman Sobani, Haji Mohamed Haji Ahmed Agboatwalla, Hadi C. Tyabjee, Saif F. B. Tyabji, Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy, Abdul Tyab Esmailji-Maskati, and 8 other members, Messrs. Musa T. Memon, R. F. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi, A. A. Jasdanwalla, Moulana M. Irfan, Moulvi Abdur Raoof Khan, Mirza Akhtar-Hasan and Dr. Bazlur Rehman.)

Mr. Osman Sobani was re-elected chairman, Messrs. Saif F. B. Tyabji and R. F. Munshi were re-elected Hon. Secretaries.

During the year the Anjuman conducted the following Schools:

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School, situated at Hornby Road, Bombay, 2 the Anjuman-i-Islam Haji Ahmed Hasham Agboatwalla School, situated at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 3 the Anjuman-i-Islam H.M.H.E. Sobani Night School, situated at Jakeria Masjid Street, Bombay, 4 the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School, situated at 45, Pydhonie Road, Khadak, Bombay.

The services of the Head-Master of the High School were terminated and the Managing Committee appointed Mr. S. A. K. Brelvi, B. Sc., B. T. as Head-Master, the loan of whose services were obtained from the Director of Public Instruction for a period of 2 years.

SCHOOL WINS CRICKET SHIELDS.

In the High School there were 445 boys on the rolls and of these 46 boys were given free tuition, 13 boys were sent up for Matriculation Examination in April 1936 and 8 were successful. This works out an average of 61½ per cent against the Bombay University average of 37 per cent 21 students out of 26 were successful in the First Aid Examination. The High School Junior Cricket team was successful in retaining the Giles Shield which had been won in the preceding year. The High School Senior Cricket Team was also successful in winning the Lord Harris Shield.

In the Anjuman-i-Islam Haji Ahmed Hasham Agboatwalla School there were 145 boys on the rolls at the end of the year.

The Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School made satisfactory progress during the year. The number of girls attending the school rose from 17 to 40. With the permission of the Education Department Std. III was added to the school from June 1937. Arrangements were made with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. for the use of their bus for the purpose of fetching the girls from and leaving them at their houses every morning and evening for which the girls are charged Rs. 2 each per month and the balance of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 each as the case may be per month is paid by the Anjuman.

The Sobani Boarding House continued to be as popular as ever. There are 14 single rooms and 30 cots in the common dormitory. The following 12 boardership were awarded to inmates:—

5 Haji Ismail Sobani Boardership Rs. 15 per month each.

5 Haji Ahmed Hasham Agboatwalla Boardership Rs. 15 per month each.

1 Khatoonbai E. I. Porebunderi Boardership Rs. 12.

I Shaikh Mian Jan Subedar Scholarship Rs. 5.

The Haji Suleman Shah Mohamed Gold Medal for 1937-38 awarded to Miss Goolbanoo G. G. Patel was presented to her.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR TEACHERS.

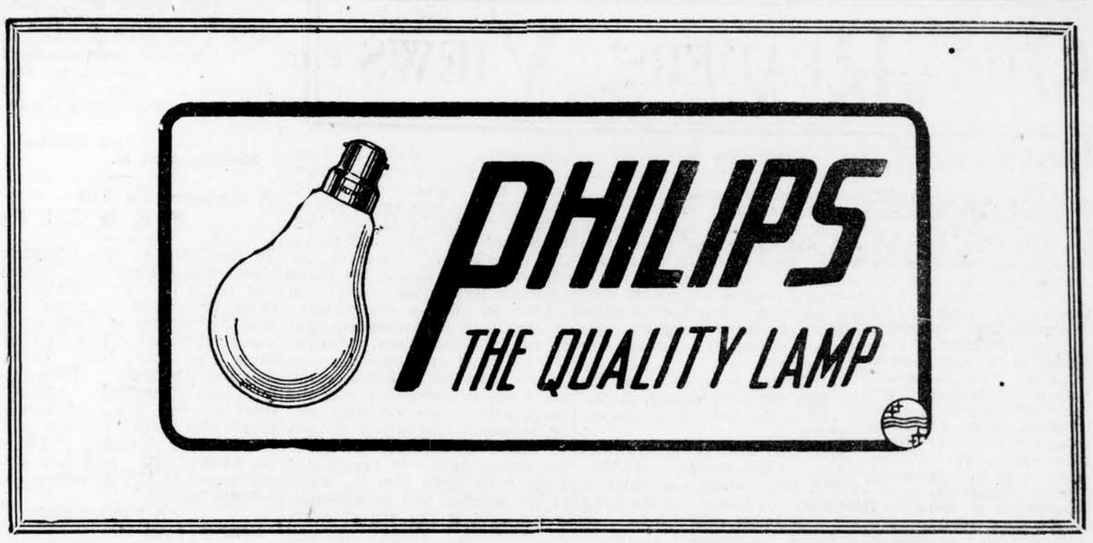
A Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the Anjuman-i-Islam was established during the year and rules for its administration were framed. A feature of these rules is that they permit employees to buy insurance policies of approved companies on their lives and the insurance premia is paid partly by the Anjuman (instead of its contribution to the aforesaid Provident Fund) and partly by the employee.

The distribution of the large number of scholarships awarded by the Anjuman was reduced to a systematic basis and rules framed by the Managing Committee for their award.

The total expenditure on the High School during the year was Rs. 29,349-9-7. Out of this sum Rs. 18,893-1-6 and Rs. 1332-0-6 were the salaries of teachers and of servants in the High School respectively. A sum of Rs. 807 was subscribed towards the Provident Fund. Municipal taxes accounted for Rs. 680-6-0 and repairs and painting for Rs. 871-10-0. The income consisted of Rs. 16,152-1-0 tuition and admission fees, Rs. 4,890 Government grant and Rs. 3,887-10-7 as the grant from the Madressa Funds and various smaller items. In the Agboatwalla School the total expenditure was Rs. 7,462-12-10 (including Rs. 5,141-10-0 salaries) and the income consisted of Rs. 3,995-15-0 from fees, Rs. 1,100 Government Grant and Rs. 2,105-2-10 Grant from the Madressa Fund, and other smaller items.. The expenditure on the Girls' School was Rs. 3,603-5-6 which included Rs. 2,889-15-3 as salaries.

The total assets of the Anjuman are valued at Rs. 9,15,584-0-4. This includes the High School building, Trinity Church building, the Sobani Hostel building and the Sobani Purdah Girls' school building, which are valued at Rs. 1,88,320, Rs. 29,500 Rs. 31,447 and Rs. 25,000, respectively. During the year 5 per cent Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 1,50,000 was redeemed, the proceeds were invested in 3½ per cent Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 1,49,400 at the cost of Rs. 1,49,981-9-6.

The cost of two suits which had been brought in the High Court amounting to Rs. 51,359-11-9 have been paid. No further costs now remains to be paid.



## WELL FOR HARIJANS AT SIDDHESHWAR

### Caste Hindus Interfere With Work?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG (By Mail).

The caste Hindus of Siddheshwar in Sudhagad Taluka of Bhor State have, it is learnt, obstructed the work of construction of a well for Harijans from yesterday.

The well is being dug on the site made over to the Harijan Sevak Sangh by Prof. P. L. Vaidya of Wadia College, Poona. The expenses of construction are contributed by central office of the Sangh at Delhi and an anonymous donor.

The caste Hindus of Siddheshwar headed by Messrs. Prabhakar Gangal, Marathe, Durve and Joshi sent a petition to the Bhor Darbar complaining of injured religious feelings and demanding stoppage of the well work. But even before receiving a reply from the Darbar they are said to have threatened Harijans and asked them to stop the work.

The leaders of the Harijans Mr. Madhukar Gangal, Narayan Shastri Konkar and Mr. Keshao Limaye advised them to stop work to avoid a clash and to remain non-violent and peaceful.

The deadlock continues pending the Bhor Darbar's orders in the matter.

## Aryas In Hyderabad State

S. Chandra, Secretary, Aryan Defence Committee of the International Aryan League who was on his way back to Delhi from Sholapur where he had attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the International Harijan League writes:—

It is really a misfortune that the Nizam's Government is not prepared to concede even the most elementary religious and cultural demands of the Aryas. They (Nizam's Government) are making their case worse and weak under the whim of "false prestige." The time is not far off when the Nizam's Government will realize their mistake.

## All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 16.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max. | Temperature Min. | Rainfall Past 24 Hours | Rainfall Total Since 1st April | Rainfall Difference to Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 100 | 63 | — | -- | —0.1 |
| Amraoti | 105 | 82 | — | -- | -0.1 |
| Akola | 106 | 86 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Ahmedabad | 102 | 75 | — | — | — |
| Ajmer | 97 | 68 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Ahmednagar | 102 | 78 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Ambala | 96 | 61 | — | 0.4 | +0.1 |
| Allahabad | 100 | 72 | — | 0.4 | +0.3 |
| Benares | 101 | 72 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Bareilly | 98 | 69 | — | — | —0.1 |
| BOMBAY | 88 | 77 | — | — | — |
| Bangalore | 79 | 69 | 0.3 | 4.3 | +3.8 |
| Bhopal | 101 | 73 | — | — | — |
| Baroda | 105 | 65 | — | — | — |
| Belgaum | 90 | 72 | T | 0.4 | —0.3 |
| Bahawalpore | 98 | 68 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Bijapur | 93 | 74 | — | 0.4 | +0.2 |
| Bellary | 83 | 74 | 0.1 | 1.3 | +1.0 |
| Bhavnagar | 103 | 73 | — | — | — |
| Chittagong | 87 | 78 | 0.2 | 3.8 | +2.0 |
| Calcutta | 99 | 79 | — | 1.5 | +0.8 |
| Cuttack | 101 | 78 | — | — | —0.6 |
| Cawnpore | 102 | 73 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Calicut | 83 | 75 | 3.2 | 6.6 | +5.6 |
| Colombo | 89 | 74 | 0.4 | 8.2 | +3.8 |
| Cheerapunji | 72 | 62 | -- | 5.1 | —5.5 |
| Cocanada | 89 | 79 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Cochin | 84 | 75 | 1.2 | 9.4 | +7.3 |
| Dehra Dun | 84 | 65 | — | 8.6 | —0.1 |
| Delhi | 98 | 63 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Dehra I. Khan | 84 | 65 | — | 8.6 | —0.1 |
| Darjeeling | — | — | — | — | — |
| Desa | 100 | 68 | — | — | — |
| Dalhousie | — | — | — | 3.0 | +1.0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 80 | 57 | — | 0.7 | —0.1 |
| Gorakhpur | 100 | 73 | — | 0.1 | —0.1 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 94 | 75 | — | 0.4 | —0.3 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 101 | 69 | — | — | — |
| Indore | 101 | 66 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jhansi | 101 | 70 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jubbulpore | 102 | 66 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jacobabad | 100 | 69 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Jaipur | 98 | 66 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Karwar | 88 | 77 | 0.6 | 0.6 | — |
| Karachi | 81 | 54 | 0.5 | 4.5 | +2.3 |
| Khandwa | 109 | 76 | — | — | — |
| Lucknow | 100 | 76 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Ludhiana | 96 | 64 | — | 4.0 | —0.2 |
| Lahore | 95 | 65 | — | 0.1 | —0.2 |
| Lyallpur | 94 | 62 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Multan | 95 | 70 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Mysore | 79 | 70 | 0.3 | 1.0 | +0.4 |
| Madras | 85 | 79 | T | 5.2 | +5.0 |
| Marmagoa | 86 | 79 | — | — | — |
| Malegaon | 102 | 75 | — | — | — |
| Malegaon | 102 | 74 | — | — | — |
| Mussoorie | 72 | 55 | — | 0.5 | —0.2 |
| Mahableshwar | 86 | 66 | -- | 0.1 | —0.4 |
| Murree | 83 | 49 | 1.1 | 2.6 | —0.1 |
| Mount Abu | 94 | 67 | — | — | — |
| Masulipatam | 88 | 77 | — | — | —0.2 |
| Mandalay | 98 | 71 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Mangalore | 88 | 75 | 4.6 | 4.8 | +4.4 |
| Meerut | — | — | — | — | —0.2 |
| Mercara | 70 | 65 | 0.5 | 1.0 | —0.1 |
| Nagpur | 100 | 80 | — | 0.1 | —0.1 |
| Ootacamund | 63 | 56 | 0.2 | 1.9 | +0.8 |
| Patna | 100 | 71 | — | 0.1 | — |
| Peshawar | 68 | 57 | 0.3 | 0.6 | —0.6 |
| Poona | 103 | 74 | — | — | —0.3 |
| Pachmarhi | 95 | 68 | — | — | —0.1 |
| Port Blair | 89 | 76 | — | 0.6 | +0.3 |
| Quetta | 72 | 39 | — | 0.6 | — |
| Ranchi | 96 | 74 | — | 0.5 | +0.1 |
| Rawalpindi | 79 | 55 | 0.6 | 1.5 | +0.2 |
| Rangoon | 101 | 77 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Ratnagiri | 87 | 75 | — | — | — |
| Rajkot | 97 | 69 | — | — | — |
| Sialkot | 89 | 63 | — | 0.9 | +0.3 |
| Srinagar | 62 | 42 | 0.2 | 1.3 | —0.6 |
| Sholapur | 99 | 76 | — | 0.2 | +0.1 |
| Shillong | 79 | 60 | — | — | —2.7 |
| Simla | 67 | 55 | — | 1.3 | +0.3 |
| Surat | 99 | 73 | — | — | — |
| Salem | 87 | 75 | 0.6 | 2.9 | +2.2 |
| Trichinopoly | 91 | 79 | 0.2 | 4.7 | +4.2 |
| Trivandrum | 85 | 78 | -- | 5.5 | +3.7 |
| Vizagapatam | 88 | 81 | — | — | —0.3 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

## HEAVY RAIN IN MYSORE & KANARA

### Poona Weather Report

POONA, April 16.

Yesterday's depression has weakened and lies this morning over South Bombay and Deccan.

It has caused widespread locally heavy rain in Mysore, Kanara and Malabar with local showers in Madras and Deccan and a few falls in Konkan, Bombay, Deccan and South-East Madras.

A Western disturbance caused nearly general rain in North-West Frontier province and local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in East and North Punjab.

Scattered showers were also reported in Assam and South Bengal. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in South Peninsula and appreciably so along the North West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall; Mangalore, five inches, Chitaldrug, Calicut, three, Sonamarg two, Murree, Cochin one, Silchar, Rawalpindi, Cherat, Honavar, Salem, Mercara, Kodaikanal half, Chittagong, Peshawar, Miranshah, Parachinar, Gadag, Bangalore, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Annantapur quarter of an inch.—A.P.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## PRODUCTION COST OF CROPS

### Report Of Research In Sind Tracts

NEW DELHI.

**Report on the cost of production of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts in India—Vol. VII—Sind.**

The present report is drawn up on similar lines as in the case of the other six volumes of the series which have already been published. After the first Section, "Some General Comments on the Aims, Methods and Results of the Enquiry" it proceeds to describe conditions prevailing in Sind during the course of the enquiry. It is essential for a proper appreciation of the details given in the following chapters and the appendices that methods and definitions given in the first chapter should be read carefully.

The Sind enquiry, like the rest, covers three years, that is, 1933-34 1934-35 and 1935-36. It includes both long and short staple cottons and wheat, the two most important crops grown in Sind. Costs per maund and per acre for both the varities of cotton and wheat have been worked out.

Weather conditions during the enquiry were far from satisfactory but in spite of the consequent detrimental effect cotton continued to be a paying crop in all the three years of the enquiry.

BIGGEST ITEM

As in other Provinces, human and bullock labour constitutes the biggest single item of cost with rent following close upon it.

Generally speaking, the report endeavours to present a picture of nature and distribution of farming costs and of the causes affecting them, and deduces from the available data the figures for cost per maund and cost per acre. The "Village Ledgers" at the end of the report are likely to be of immense interest to the workers in the field of agricultural economies and give useful details of the items relating to the cost cultivation of the various crops.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Matriculation Algebra Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Through your esteemed paper I hereby beg to draw the attention of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of The University of Bombay and also of the Hon. Minister of Education towards the havoc created by the Algebra and Geometry papers in the Matriculation examination held in the second week of this month. With a slight glance even a lay man will see that such a difficult paper in Algebra has never been set during the last forty years. The paper setters have wholly violated the usual procedure of the University rules of the Matriculation Examination. The ninety per cent. of the candidates have failed to work up the paper even for getting passing marks. The whole paper in Algebra is out of the way, clumsy and it has created unwanted nervousness in the majority of the candidates. Among the examples set in the Algebra paper one is absolutely wrong. The Geometry paper is also out of the way.

Under these circumstances the way of assigning the marks will highly be questionable. Thereby the career of about twenty-one thousand candidates is staked. Hence the higher authorities mentioned above are hereby requested to intervene in the matter and to see that the proper justice is done to every candidate. A re-examination in Algebra is the only course of doing the proper justice to the candidates.—Yours etc.

A TRAINED GRADUATE.

## Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There has been one article in to-day's issue of your paper on the above subject by one Mr. R. D. Baliwala, from Mhow.

I do not know whether the writer is a non-Parsee or a Parsee. If a non-Parsee then I would not give any cheap advertisement to his article. But if a Parsee by any chance then I, as a Parsee, would only tell him that the Parsee community is not going to get ruffled at the least by even thousand and one such articles.

Whether the demands of the Parsee community are absurd and fantastic, whether 99 per cent of Parsee females are in favour of Prohibition and whether the question of Satyagraha is bluff and bluster, all these factors he and his contemporaries will come to know at the proper time.

The Parsee community and that of Bombay in particular, do not want any nonsense interference from an unknown outsider on the subject the A B C of which he hardly knows, and that I, as a Parsee of Bombay, would advise Mr. Baliwala, on behalf of the Parsee community of Bombay, to better mind his own business at Mhow.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB GANJIA.

Bombay, April 11.

## II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is very strange to note that though the Parsees are considered to be of the drinking class, who oppose the Congress Government's Total Prohibition Policy, Gandhiji admires them as the greatest philanthropists in the world. That proves that drinkers can be virtuous and it is also proved, from the examples of the Parsees, that drinking in moderation is not an evil and does not make a man "animal."

The objections of Parsees towards Total Prohibition are many. Some of them may be enumerated as under:—

(1). It takes away the freedom of the human race as to what they should eat and what they should drink.

(2). Its imposition is based on the semi-religious beliefs of the majority communities against the minority's religious and social practices.

(3). It creates great disadvantages and disturbances in the country's finance.

(4). It was tried in other countries and there it totally failed: so it is a risky problem to be experimented in the poor country like India.

(5). It is creative of vast unemployment at its first instalment.

(6). It overtakes housing and cloth, which are prime necessities of life of the masses and which also infringe municipal rights of taxation.

(7). It does not provide doles to the masses, who are and who would be unemployed, by this People's Government.

(8). It takes away the freedom of agriculturists by depriving them of their rights of drawing toddy and its income.

(9). It is not proved that people who do not drink are all rich and happy and those who drink (spend money on drinks) are all poor and miserable.

(10). It is also not proved that the drinking people are all miserable and vicious and the abstainers are all and always virtuous.

(11). It is not proved that the drinkers are intellectually, morally and bodily lower than the abstainers.

(12). The Parsees observe that if the impracticable and unworthy law would be put into practice, the rulers and the ruled would have to suffer from its very bad consequences in future, disturbing the peace, unity and prosperity of this poor country.

(13). It is true that the present prices of the drinks are prohibitive and they are beyond the purchasing capacity of the masses. Notwithstanding the prohibitive prices, the quality of the present drinks, which is supplied to the public under Government orders, is bad enough. The increase in prices is attributed to the fact that the temperance movement pressed British Government to increase prices of the drinks on the understanding that prohibitive prices would effectively check the drink habit of the people but when it is proved to be futile, the last resort is made to introduce compulsory prohibition with drastic steps by the abstainers class.

Mahatmaji persuades the Parsees to drink (nira) sweet unfermented toddy but the Parsees very well know the properties of nira. Moreover the British Government had already tried this nira drinking experiment free of tree-tax but it failed because nira produces cold, flatulence, diarrhoea etc. The experiment was already tried in Mahatmaji's Ashram at Shegaon and there fatal results were pronounced.

(14). It is strange that toddy being less alcoholic, stimulating, nutricious and natural swadeshi drink of India is also put under prohibition, even though, the late worthy father of the present Honourable Excise Minister, as a Secretary of the Temperance Council, was in favour of people drinking toddy.

The Parsees have great respect for Gandhiji but on the above facts and reasons, the Parsee Philanthropy could not be involved in this problem, which imposes penalty and punishment on those innocent people for the sake of defective minded very few drunkards and hence the Parsees cannot be induced to dwell in the fool's paradise, which is constructed on visionary foundation.—Yours, etc.,

SORABJI BYRAMJI PATEL.
Wassiamal Building, Grant Road
Bombay, April 10.

## III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the public meeting of the Parsee community held at the C. J. Hall on the 29th March 1939, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy is reported to have stated that Parsees were not brought up on goat's milk but had Iranian blood in their veins. Mr. M. P. Khareghat, the venerable president, quoted the Mino-I-Khirad (Chapter XVI) as an authority for the use of wine in Parsee religious ceremonies.

I crave permission to quote the beginning and the end of the same chapter of the same book and leave your readers to judge the original nurture of Iranian blood and also the value attached by the community to some of the injunctions of that chapter. The chapter begins:—

"The sage asked the Spirit of wisdom thus: 'Of the food which men eat, and the clothing which men put on, which are the more valuable and good?'

The Spirit of Wisdom answered thus: 'Of the food which men eat the milk of goat is produced good'."

The Chapter ends:

"Of the dress which people possess and put on, silk is good for the body and cotton for the soul. For this reason, because silk arises from a noxious creature, and the nourishment of cotton is from water, and its growth from earth: and as a treasure of the soul it is called great, good and more valuable."—Yours etc.,

A DISGUSTED ZOROASTRIAN.

## IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The stand taken by the Parsis in regard to the Prohibition Scheme to be brought into force in Bombay from the 1st of August, is as strange as it is meaningless. There is no doubt that their pockets will be affected by this scheme and that many of them who are at present engaged in the liquor trade, will be thrown out of employment. But there is no dearth of resourceful brains among the Parsis who can tackle this question in a beautiful manner with or without the help of Government. But to talk of launching a "satyagraha" and of opposing the scheme, does not look decent. There are millionaires among the Parsis and they can very well devise ways and means to put an end to the employment due to the enforcement of Prohibition. There is no doubt that the whole of the province will be immensely benefited if the evil of drink is eradicated. There are undoubtedly other evils like sutta and prostitution etc. rampant in the city and the province which also call for a stern action by Government, but they all receive re-inforcement from this fountain-head of evil, viz., drink which has brought misery to thousands of people directly and to lakhs of people indirectly. The sane course open to the Parsis is to lend their full support to this Prohibition scheme and make it a success. They should no doubt represent their case to the ministry and I am quite certain that every possible help will be given to them to remove unemployment from amongst them.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, April 11.

"AN INDIAN FIRST."

## Penalty Bully

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your valued "Sports" columns in order to clear the minds of those hockey enthusiasts who during yesterday's game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament so blissfully clamoured when the second "Penalty Bully" was awarded by Umpire Cyriaco DeSouza

It is, indeed, painful that I should, after witnessing Bombay hockey for almost a quarter of a century, have to draw pointed attention to the easily understood rule governing the "Penalty Bully." This rule distinctly lays down that in the event of deliberate "sticks" in the shooting circle, the Umpire cannot help but award a "Penalty Bully."

In awarding the second "Penalty Bully" yesterday, Umpire Cyriaco DeSouza was left with no alternative as the promptness with which he made the decision goes to prove. Nabi Shah made a wild swipe at the ball in the circle with the sole object of preventing an attacker from approaching the ball and making an attempt at scoring. Umpire Cyriaco DeSouza's decision was, therefore absolutely correct.

Dangerous play, regardless of the class of player indulging in it, must be nipped in the bud and no Umpire is better suited to the job than Mr. DeSouza who has controlled more incidentless matches than I and several with me can remember.—Yours, etc.

ROTOM.

Bombay April 12

## Rome-Berlin Axis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There seems to be some secret understanding between Berlin and Rome and this is the reason why one's action is invariably supported by the other. Italy takes Abyssinia and its conquest is at once recognised by Germany. Now Albania has been gulped by Mussolini and in a day or two we shall hear that this action has the full support of Hitler. Similarly if Hitler usurps any small state, Mussolini will say that its occupation was necessary in the interests of civilisation. Both are thinking of having a place in the sun and both are aiming at enlarging their territories at the expense of weaker nations, and now there is no knowing when Greece, Poland Belgium and Holland will fall into the clutches of these aggressors. Mussolini wants to be the master of the mediterranean and also desires an outlet in the Arabian Sea. Germany is aiming at dominating the world once again. These two dictators are teaching to the world that morality has no value, that might is right that force is the only thing in the world which counts and that weaker nations should not exist as independent states, but only as vassals of bigger and stronger nations. Surely this state of affairs is gradually leading to another world war. If England, France and the United States of America make a common cause, the world can be made safe for democracy, otherwise the future is as dark as ever. No weak policy will do, but a firm stand against every kind of outrageous aggression alone will save the world. These two dictators are out for another world conflagration, and the democracies alone can save the world from that catastrophe. Will they act?—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN"

Bombay, April 11.

## A Request To The B. B. & C. I. Ry.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Railway runs several fast trains in the morning between Dadar and Churchgate for the convenience of the office-going public, but it is a pity that there is no fast train in the morning between Elphinstone Road and Churchgate, although there are so many office-going people who board the trains from the former station. I hope the Railway will look into this grievance and try to remove it.—Yours, etc.

A PASS-HOLDER.

Bombay, April 12.

## "Mr. Correia Fernandes Fund"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our little Adam Smith, who modestly calls himself "Economicus" lest his identity be discovered and admired, as usual, in his reply under the caption "Ethics of State Finance" roams from China to Peru instead of replying to my points His reply is neither ethical, nor financial, nor statesmanlike. He now admits that the contribution to the Goan Emigrants' Fund does not come, as he had asserted, from the Rice Tax. That was the point which I had controverted and he admits his error, though he does not offer any explanation for his ignorance, except quoting figures which are entirely irrelevant to the issue under discussion. He is also wrong when he says that the emigration Tax, in recent years, has not yielded Rs. 40 thousand, given every year by the Government of Goa to the Emigrants' Fund. Even in the last four years the Tax has yielded always 'more' than Rs. 40 thousand as can be easily verified from the annual accounts of Government. Probably "Economicus" has neither seen the budgets nor the annual accounts. The Rice Tax recently established has been ear-marked for a specific agricultural fund. The proceeds of the old short-lived Rice Tax, imposed to please some Goa landowners, have been constituted into a separate reserve.

"Economicus" very generously calls the Emigrants Fund "Mr. Correia Fernandes Fund". I, indeed, feel very grateful to "Economicus" for his generosity in calling a large annual fund of Rs. 70 thosand after my humble name, but he is doing injustice both to the other "six members" of the Emigration Committee who have devotedly and in a spirit of sacrifice managed this Fund as well as to the Government of Goa that give the money for the benefit of poor Goans in British India. should I, however, at any rate be blessed with the means to establish my own Fund I shall allow "Economicus" to call it "Mr. Correia Fernandes Fund" and I assure him that I shall certainly not forget 'him'.

"Economicus" has evidently mis-read the publications of the League of Nations, or having read them, he has not understood them. If he gives me the page from which he quotes his figures, I shall be very glad to show him that his statements and interpretations are unconditionally wrong. According to him the 'deficits' in Portugal has mounted up from year to year, whereas the League of Nations publications show exactly the opposite, i.e., that 'surpluses' have mounted up from year to year. Financial journals like the 'Statist', the "Economist", the "Bankers' Magazine", London "Financial News", all have apparently, like the League of Nations, been entirely duped by Salazar, since these papers also give a clear and favourable analysis of Portugal's public finances. The only man, evidently, whom Salazar could not dupe is our "Economicus". All our hats off to him!

Then he comes to what he calls "house propaganda". Another illustration of irresponsible thinking and melancholy meanness! The Emigration Committee has saved about Rs. 90 thousand for the purpose of utilising this sum for permanent benefit of poor Goans in British India, including the establishment of a Model Residential Club for the poorer classes. The Committee are very proud of these savings which have been possible by the individual sacrifice of time and energy of each member of the Committee for the good of the Goan community. The Fund has been utilised for promoting the welfare of the community, educational, social and moral, and the community last year was able to derive a direct benefit of about three lakhs of rupees only in Bombay from the utilization of the Fund in the shape of wages and salaries secured by members of the Goan community, thanks to the constructive activities of the Emigrants' Fund Committee which has done no propaganda whatsoever of a political type, for or against Portugal, or England, China or Timbucto. It is the fevered imagination of "Economicus" which is under a false illusion. "Great" minds always have great illusions. The rest of the letter of "Economicus" is neither economics nor politics, except his unworthy reference to my status. I have never said anywhere that I am connected with the University School of Economics. But I am a "Recognised University Post Graduate Teacher." But it is waste of one's time to refer to such and other piffles of "Economicus" who judges others by his own standard.—Yours, etc.

A. CORREIA FERNANDES.

# ULTIMATUM TO JAIN GURUKUL

## Threat Of Fast Unto Death By Worker

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR April 16

The "ultimatum to the Working Committee of Palitana Joints Gurukul by Mr. Jayantilal Chhotalal has caused the great sensation. He has submitter eight proposals and if they are not accepted he has decided to go on a fast unto death from 17th instant.

It is understood the students also may join.

## STUDY OF STATES' PROBLEMS

### Scholars Requested To Co-operate With Research Bureau

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

A Press statement issued by the Secretary of the Research Bureau, All-India States' Peoples' Conference Allahabad says:

The struggle in the Indian States to alter the system of administration to suit modern conditions is growing and spreading from State to State. But little is known about the origin, history, natural resources and social condition of these States. Consequently, the nature of the struggle is obscured

RESEARCH BUREAU

To meet an urgent need, the All-India States' Peoples' Conference has created a research Bureau, whose office will be in Allahabad. Its object will be, as its name implies, to organise and co-ordinate research work on the historical, economic, topographical and sociological back ground of that part of India which is known collectively as the Indian States.

All research work done or authorised by the Bureau will be done according to the standards of scientific research accepted by research scholars all over the world—objective approach to problems with strict regard for accuracy, and scientific outlook.

This appeal is addressed to the public to help in the activities and growth of the research bureau. Funds are urgently needed. Contributions should be sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad. Each contribution will be individually acknowledged.

Indian newspapers and journals are requested to place the Research Bureau on their complimentary list. This appeal is particularly addressed to newspapers published in Indian States. All literature published by the Research Bureau will be supplied to such newspapers and journals gratis.

CO-ORDINATION

Scholars who are researching or intend to research, on any problem of the Indian States or any particular State, are requested to keep in touch with the Research Bureau. Co-ordination on research will be one of the important functions of the Bureau.

Authors who have already published books on any aspect of the Indian States are requested to send a complementary copy to the Bureau. Those who cannot do so may at least supply us with particulars of their publications.

The heads of the publicity bureaus of all Indian States are invited to send regularly to the bureau copies of their communiques and publications particularly the annuals and other administrative reports of their States and special reports of commissions or committees of inquiry, if any.

The Secretaries of all Praja Mandals are requested to send to the bureau, a copy of their constitution, particulars of membership, proceedings of all conference held in the past if any and any other literature. They are also requested to keep in touch with the research bureau and keep us informed of all events in their States, which are likely to be of interest to students of research. They should also send us copies of all their future publications.

# CLAIMS OF ADULT LITERACY

## An Answer To Critics

K. G. Shiva

The critics of Adult Literacy campaigns often argue as follows:

The need for adult literacy at the present moment is not so pressing as to demand our first attention. When a house has a literate elder member others do not find it necessary to become literate. The few literate gentlemen of a village and the large number of school going children are sufficient to discharge all duties of reading and writing that might fall on the fortunes of that village.

Those among the illiterates who are handicapped many times during the day by their inability to read or write, being impelled by a strong desire to overcome this disqualification, find out of their own accord, the earliest, nearest and easiest methods of becoming literate.

### The Workers

The third group who form the great majority are from the very nature of their work quite unconcerned. Workers in the factories and mills, porters, coolies, daily wage earners, hewers of wood, those who break stones on the road side, who fish and plough —literacy is not in their horizon. Hard labour and repose round up their days and they do not feel the need for the great gift of literacy which to some is next to life itself. Like any great and busy man they have simply 'no time' to get literate.

When the literacy missionaries force themselves on them they are but giving food to the unwanted. The labourer cannot understand the logic of the missionaries who insist on their being taught—they who have been getting on normally without, it who have never felt its want, who have no time to sit and read books nor the patience to reach to that standard of proficiency. It comes as a burden on them—a profitless job. A basket worker would rather put the foundation for his next basket, the carpenter, examine, cut and prepare the wood for his next day's work and a dhobi sort out the clothes, rather than spend day after day in mastering the writing of a language. His going through this tedious process would never increase his daily wages with which alone he is directly concerned.

### False Economy

Even after becoming literate, when left to themselves they forget what little they have learned, from their lack of inclination and opportunity to read and the absence of interest and perseverance to labour with books. In the circumstances it is false economy to teach the adults. This method of top dressing shows but a transient and apparent result.

Over anxiety has resulted in hastening in the wrong direction. For centuries illiteracy has prevailed without tragic results and adult literacy should be shown its proper place in the queue to wait its turn. The alarming fact that other countries are far ahead of us and that we as a nation should get literate at the earliest possible hour is reason enough for a hasty drive of literacy but it is an equally potent reason to guard us from misusing and ultimately wasting the scanty resources that we possess for removing illiteracy.

### Children First

The charitably minded government, institution or individual who desires to spread literacy should seek for the best returns by directing their forces to the most needy and deserving among the illiterates—the children of the nation—who merit the first preference. Without any choice or exception all available means should be turned to the primary school till every child is permanently made literate.

Enjoying the freedom of youth and eager to learn, his pliable and quick nature attentively takes in what the adult who is surrounded with many shackles is loath to learn. Children have better scope and aptitude for increasing the skill imparted to them than the adults. When we pass over the child to educate the adult, we are unconsciously preparing another adult illiterate, thus repeating at one end the mistake which we are trying to rectify at the other. It would be more advantageous to the nation to educate two children rather than one child and an adult.

A child literacy drive automatically abolishes adult illiteracy of the future. The place for adult education in any scheme should come in the end—after the last child in the province or State has been sent to school.

### The Answer

It might be more profitable in the long run to educate two children instead of a child and an adult. But when the available opportunities are such that the alternative is to educate a child and an adult or to educate one child and no adult the former has to be preferred.

The literacy campaign does not hope to educate the adults to an extent which is generally supposed. It is not the object of the campaign to introduce the working class to the literature and poetry of a language, or to make them proficient enough in a short time to read novels and newspapers. It is not even expected that an adult turned literate would possess a printed book except it be by his own choice.

Little knowledge might be dangerous but little literacy is highly covetable. Even the elementary knowledge of putting letters together with difficulty will help them a good deal in their work and life outside the factory.

Standing in front of a clock he will not be wondering as to whom to ask for the time. Having a ticket he hasn't now to be obliged to a neighbour to read it out. Holding an address in his hand he does not require another to pronounce it for him. He can read the sign boards and distinguish a stationery mart from a chemists without peeping into the shop itself. He no longer goes and waits with a money order form in front of the registration counter. He sees for himself whether a particular train stops at the station he wants. He stops to read the trade mark of the washing soap or other little necessities that he buys and avoids being deceived. He can make sure whether he is taking the right road at a turning. Posters attract his attention, he notes newspaper placards

At home he may read a calendar and recognise the festival days and holidays, jot down accounts, write a few words to a friend, sign his name when an occasion arises and satisfy himself what he is signing, read labels in bottles and packets, make out important words like "Poison", "Caution", "Warning", "Danger", "Stop", etc., and finally impart a little of what he has learned to the other members of the family.

Such elementary needs form part of life itself. They are introduced to a vocabulary which is essential for their daily life and there is no fear of their lapsing into illiteracy. Finding that the little knowledge that they have gained is making them more independent and self-reliant they pursue it further and emerge more and more out of their darkness into an ever widening horizon of literacy.

### Literate Father: Literate Family

Adult literacy is not a parasite on Primary education but springing from a separate root it serves as an additional method a second vantage point for attacking illiteracy. By instilling into the mind of the adult the need and value of the three Rs, and the benefits that result from the companionship of books an atmosphere of literacy is created and encouraged in the home. The father becomes more tolerant and begins to look sympathetically on schools and school going and begins to get anxious about the education of the children rather than looking forward to withdraw them from school. In this, the adult literacy campaign is the fore runner of primary education. A literate father cannot brook an unlettered son. A literate father: a literate family.

# B. H. U. MUSLIM STUDENTS PROTEST

## Sequel To Article In Calcutta Journal

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 16

In the course of a signed statement Muslim students of the Benares Hindu University contradict and condemn the mischievous article published in the "Star of India" Calcutta dated April 4, wherein the writer said he was "inspired by pitiable lot of Muslim students prosecuting their studies in the Hindu University".

The Muslim students say that the article is a concocted story and facts have been either distorted or put at wrong places. We form a family and claim the Benares University as our Alma Mater along with others.

The students feel that it doing a great injustice to the University to introduce communalism in the educational world. The "microscopic minority" of Muslim students in the University have been treated quite fairly.

# HOW DEBT RELIEF BILL SHOULD OPERATE

## Government Must Help Financing Agencies

### *SUGGESTIONS BY CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS*

The special session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank's Conference was held at their premises at Bakehouse Lane on Sunday, under the Presidency of Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. A large number of delegates representing various branches were present.

Mr. Saraiya in his presidential speech said:—

RELIEF TO DEBTORS

"It is not my purpose at this stage to anticipate the conclusions of our deliberations, but I think it my duty to draw your attention to some of the more important aspects of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Bill now before the legislature. As early as 1928 the Royal Commission on Agriculture wrote "Legislative measures designed to deal with the problem of indebtedness have proved a comparative failure." They also said "We have no hesitation in recording our belief that the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt rests in the growth and spread of a healthy and well-organised co-operative movement based upon the careful education and systematic training of the villagers themselves. Apart altogether from the question of debt, co-operative credit provides the only satisfactory means of financing agriculture on sound lines. If the rural community is to be contented, happy and prosperous, local Governments must regard the co-operative movement as deserving all the encouragement which it lies within their power to give."

OBJECTS OF THE BILL

The Bill now before the Bombay Legislature seeks to achieve two objects. In the first place it proposes to reduce the debts due by agricultural debtors to what is expected to do within their repaying capacity, repaying capacity being defined as 80 per cent. of the value of the property of the debtors and the value of his other assets calculated at the net annual income of such assets capitalised at 6 per cent. In the second place it proposes to ensure, that the debtor so relieved of his debt, does not incur further debts beyond his capacity to repay, by compelling him if he at all wishes to have his debts adjusted, to join a Co-operative Resource Society.

WHERE 'CO-OPS' CAME IN

There are two aspects of this legislation in which co-operative financing agencies are vitally interested. Although co-operative debts do not directly come within the purview of the Debt Adjustment Boards, Sec. 43(4) lays down that the Co-operative Society shall intimate to the Debt Adjustment Board the amount of remission of debt which the Co-operative Society is willing to give in respect of the debt due to it. It is not mentioned on what principles the co-operative society is to be guided in giving remission.

This Conference is asked on what lines financing agencies would advise societies to scale down debts. It is for your consideration whether you should not first ask for a suitable amendment of this Section. It is also for your consideration whether co-operative societies should be called upon to scale down the debts due by their members to them at all, in view of the facts that the debts due to or profits made by a co-operative society stand on quite a different footing from a debt due to a moneylender,—or the profit made by a Sowcar

WORK BEFORE CONFERENCE

It is, reassuring that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on February 14, 1939 definitely stated: "Government have decided to stand by these financing institutions and support them in every possible way as it will be on them that in the coming days Government will have to depend for financial assistance to the rural population.'

One of the items before this Conference is to suggest the best methods of securing Government assistance for the work of rehabilitation and development, in view of the above assurance. Financing agencies are under the contemplated legislation asked to stand up to a double strain—the first is that of the remission of debt already referred to; the second is that they will have to finance the agricultural operations of the entire farming community whose debts have been adjusted. They have the assurance of the sympathy and support of the Provincial Government.

WHAT GOVT. MUST DO

Reference has already been made to the importance of credit for the very existence of a financing institution. The financial credit which enables a bank to borrow, say, 9 times its own capital depends upon the faith of the depositor in the bank. This faith is easy to shake, but difficult to establish. It depends upon the continued ability of the bank to repay its dues at the promised date, its continued solvency and its continued ability to earn a reasonable profit. To enable all these objects to be achieved, Government assistance would have to be three-fold as explained above.

First Government should announce that the financing agencies of the co-operative movement have Government backing. This has already been done in his Budget Speech by the Hon'ble Finance Minister who announced that the Government has decided to Subscribe Share Capital in the financing institutions to the extent of his lacs. Secondly this announcement should be followed up by recognition of the Co-operative Central Banks and the Provincial Bank as bankers to the Local Government, and the Local Government should place at the disposal of the financing agencies loanable capital as recommended in the Banking Enquiry Committee's Majority Report. Thirdly in order to preserve the profit earning capacity of the banks, the Government should announce that they would come to their assistance where losses are incurred through no fault of their own, but as a result of the debt adjustment policy.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES

In America 'the Federal Intermediate Credit system' grants loans for periods of not less than 6 months and not more than 3 years. The Intermediate Credit Banks are Government institutions. Their establishment was made mandatory by an Act of the Congress.

In England, which believes in minimum Government interference, the resources of the Agricultural Mortgage Corp. Ltd. consist of the share capital, the guarantee fund, and the debentures issued by the Corporation.

In Bulgaria, where there is a centralised system of co-operative credit financing under State control, the Government has intervened to take over 80 per cent of the farmers' debts, substituting in their place amortization payments spread over 10 years.

From the above examples of the experience of other countries it will be seen that the demands suggested on the Bombay Government are reasonable, and not in any way excessive and the Bombay Government must be prepared to meet these demands if it wishes to carry through the scheme for agricultural debtors' relief to a successful result.

COURAGEOUS STEP

One cannot but admire the courage of the present Government in trying to tackle the problem of rural indebtedness, not in a haphazard way but in a wholehearted manner. It is all the more creditable that it is realized that tackling the problem of credit alone will not solve the problem of rural indebtedness or of the poverty of the peasant. A Department of Rural Development is to be created and the problem of rural indebtedness is to be attacked on all fronts—from the directions of co-operation, agriculture, cottage industries and marketing. The financing agencies, I am sure, will be prepared to assist Government in the noble work which they have undertaken to the best of their capacity.

WANTED GUARANTEE FUND

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This conference, while welcoming the intention of Government to provide for relief of agricultural debtors, is of opinion that in order that Co-operative Societies and their Central Financing Agencies may be able to meet the situation that is likely to be created by the proposed application of the provision of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Bill or Act request that

(a) The process of debt adjustment should be with the concurrence of Central Financing Agencies to which the societies concerned are indebted.

(b) A Guarantee fund by the Government be created out of which the net losses if any occurring to Co-operative Societies and Central Financing Agencies may be met after examination of such losses by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

(c) Adequate Loanable Capital on long term basis be placed at the disposal of Central Financing Agencies to enable them to meet the demands of their short-term creditors in view of the spreading over of their outstanding loans for repayment.

HOW TO HELP FINANCING AGENCIES

This Conference recommends that in addition to methods of assistance to financing agencies proposed in resolution 1, Government be pleased to extend assistance to Central Financing Agencies in the following forms.

(a) By recognising Central Financing Agencies as Bankers to Government for keeping Government balances.

(b) By subscribing to Share Capital on terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon.

(c) By placing short term funds at disposal of Central Financing Agencies at specially reduced rates of interest.

LOCAL RESOURCE SOCIETIES

This Conference is in General agreement with the views expressed by the registrar on the lines on which Financing Agencies may encourage persons to be members of primaries or multi-purpose societies, or nominal members and the purpose for which finance should be made available to the above, subject to the following conditions.

(a) System of nominal membership in Central Financing Agencies can be approved of only in the absence of Local Resource Societies and provided satisfactory arrangements are devised by Government for making lieu of crops under Sec. 75 of the Bill effective.

(b) Nominal subscription can be only on a voluntary basis, but if in order to bring within the purview of debt legislation, Agriculturists desirous of getting their debts adjusted, Government wish to extend such membership without the Local Resource Societies and their Central Financing Agencies exercising discretion in the matter, these institutions can agree to provide Finance only if Government consent to bear losses arising out of the transactions.

(c) Until Marketing arrangements are properly made by Government at their own expenses Sec. 75 Sub Sec. 2 should not come into force.

After session delegates were given tea at the premises, at which was present Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, who is shortly proceeding to Ahmedabad to succeed Mr. Findley Shirras as Principal of the Gujarat College.

## *BRAILSFORD DEMANDS HIS EXPULSION*

### *Letter To Labour Party National Executive*

Mr. H. N. Brailsford has written the following to the National Executive of the British Labour Party:—

Dear Mr. Middleton.—Will you be good enough to convey to the National Executive my request that they should include me among the expelled? By word and act, on platforms and in the press, I have committed all the offences with which the last batch of criminals is charged. With three of them I have sat on the Working Committee over which Sir Stafford Cripps presides. If your executive requires evidence I would remind it that in countries where the art of purging is better understood a confession is held to be sufficient. I can, however, with ease produce my witnesses. Finally, may I assure you that I shall repeat my offences?—Yours, etc.,

H. N. BRAILSFORD.

37, Belsize Park Gardens,
London, N. W. 3, April 3.

## *Nawanagar Praja Parishad*

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, April 16.

Mr. Bhagwandas Sheth, Kalavad worker, was elected as secretary of Nawanagar Prajaparishad. A meeting of workers from Nawangarh State will be held to-morrow.

## 'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

### Annual General Election Of Council

The annual general election of the Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was held by ballot on Sunday at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, from 1 p. m. to 7 p. m. There were in the beginning 45 candidates for 25 seats and 7 candidates withdrew their candidature.

The number of voters was not less than 13,000. The four parties consisting of official Communists Socialists and Independents have received supprt of voters equally well, so it is difficult to hazard a guess about the result, which will be declared in a couple of days.

Mr. G. J. Patel, the Secretary, is one of the old candidates and there is every probability of his coming out successful.

Mr. B. K. Rao acted as the Polling Officer and Dr. V. V. Sikhare was the returning Officer.

## SITUATION GRAVE, SAYS GARVIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

whether in the West or the East or armed coups of other kinds.'

## "POSITIVE STEP FOR WORLD PEACE"

### Soviet To Take Part In World Conference?

MOSCOW, April 16.

The full text of President Roosevelt's message to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini has been given prominence in Soviet newspapers without comment. In political circles the message is welcomed as a positive step for world peace, and as clearly defining the aggressor nations. Although there is pessimism with regard to the response from Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, it is believed that the Soviet will be ready to participate in the proposed World Conference. It is pointed out that Soviet policy has long advocated collective action by peace-loving powers.

Sir William Seeds is expected to see M. Litvinoff to-day, to resume his talks started yesterday, the results of which have not been disclosed.

M. GAFENCU FOR BERLIN.

BUCKHAREST.—M. Gafencu is leaving for Berlin to-night on an official visit to last until Wednesday, but he may stay longer privately before proceeding to Brussels and London.—Reuter.

## REVISION OF VERSAILLES NOT YET COMPLETE

### German Press Reaction To Roosevelt's Message

BERLIN, April 16.

Herr Hitler is not hurrying to reply President Roosevelt, but it is pointed out that official circles and the inspired press have made clear what Germany thinks of it.

Herr Hitler had a talk with Herr von Ribbentrop at Munich this afternoon lasting nearly two hours. He is in close touch with Signor Mussolini and is understood to have had a lengthy talk with Field Marshal Goering in Rome. Herr Hitler is expected to return to Berlin to-night.

Typical of the press comment is the "Frankfurter Zeitung" editorial which declares "The revision of Versailles by Germany and Italy is not yet concluded." It adds that they rely on their own strength to carry it through."—Reuter.

## BERLIN STUDYING MESSAGE

BERLIN, April 16.

President Roosevelt's message was immediately communicated to Herr Hitler at Munich, where there are also Herr Von Ribbentrop, and a number of high Government officials. The message is being closely studied. Herr Hitler is expected to get in touch with Sgr. Mussolini before replying.

IGNORANCE OF EUROPEAN CONDITIONS.

President Roosevelt's speech yesterday is sharply criticised by the "Diplomatische," which charges the President with arrogance and ignorance of European conditions.

BERLIN UNPERTURBED.

President Roosevelt's message has caused no undue excitement, Reuter is informed. It is declared that there are no big conferences, nor hectic activity at Munich and that no communique on the message will be issued to-night. It is learned that Herr Hitler is not expected in Berlin before Tuesday.

"SENT TO WRONG ADDRESS."

A wholly negative reception was accorded the message in semi-official and press circles. The officially inspired "Deutche Dienst" comments that "President Roosevelt has directed his message to the wrong address. The German people have become more prudent and stronger; therefore President Wilson's success will not be repeated."

Upto 19-00 G.M.T., the German Press had carried no mention of President Roosevelt's message but it was given prominence in later editions of Sunday newspapers. Summaries of the telegram are published, but under the headlines which leave the reader in no doubt as to the view entertained in political circles. The typical headlines are "Roosevelt copies Wilson"; "Roosevelt's Publicity Stunt"; "Insolent request of War Inciter Roosevelt to Hitler and Mussolini".

Editorial comment follows the same lines.

PARIS VIEW ON CIANO'S SPEECH.

Paris—Count Ciano's speech yesterday has been favourably received in political circles which consider it more conciliatory than the previous Italian speeches. The fact that Italy seems to be anxious to uphold the Anglo-Italian agreement is held here to raise the hope that Italy will not seek to aggravate her relations with Britain and France. The mention of the return of Italian troops from Spain is greeted with some relief.

"TOO EARLY TO MAKE STATEMENT."

Rome.—Official circles now admit the receipt of President Roosevelt's message, but declare that it is too early to make a statement. Sgr. Mussolini and Field Marshal Goering will resume their conferences at 5 p.m. to-day.

BROADCAST IN 3 LANGUAGES.

London.—President Roosevelt's message was broadcast by the B.B.C. in German, Italian and French.

"COURAGEOUS OUT-SPOKENNESS.

Ottawa.—President Roosevelt is praised for his "courageous outspokenness," in appealing to the Dictators.

## WANTED DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST U. P. PREMIER

### Bengal Member Of A.I.C.C. Gives Notice Of A Resolution

ALLAHABAD April 16

That disciplinary action be taken against Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant who by suppressing Gandhiji's telegram has done great injury to the Congress is a resolution notice of which has been given by Mr. Satyabrata Sen Bengal in connection with the A. I. C. C. Meeting.

## *HITLER'S PROMISES*

### *And How He Breaks Them*

Herr Fredrick Stampfer, former Editor of the Berlin "Vorwarts" writes to the "Manchester Guardian:—

The world looks on aghast and marvelling at Hitler's work. We who know him can only marvel at the world's marvelling. In the summer of 1923 Hitler said to the Bavarian Minister Schweyer: "I give your Excellency my word of honour that never in all my life shall I carry out a 'Putsch.'" On November 8 he brought armed forces against a meeting at Munich at which the head of the Bavarian Government, Von Kahr, was making a speech. He made Von Kahr and two members of Von Kahr's Government enter a side room, where he threatened them with death unless they agreed to return to the meeting and announce that they were acting in accord with him and were prepared to form a new Government.

The following day, however, the three prisoners regained liberty of action. They published an account of their experience, a section of which runs as follows:

All those who witnessed that treacherous hold-up, doubly disgraceful on account of former solemn promises, were able to appreciate its detestable character. Von Kahr, Lossow, and Seisser made their declarations under duress in the conviction that only compliance offered an opportunity of still maintaining the authority of the State. For this reason alone did they commit themselves so far as to affect agreement to the suggestion which had been put to them with the backing of brutal force.

Hitler treated the Munich Agreement of 1938 as he had treated his "word of honour" of 1923. His "agreements" with the two Czech Ministers were produced in exactly the same way as that with Kahr and Lossow. The only difference is that the two Czechs remained Hitler's prisoners, whereas Von Kahr was enabled to tell the truth in public. As a regard, he was murdered with a spade on July 30, 1934, at Dachau.

Paris, March 24.

# "Government Indulging In 'Fads' Like Prohibition"

### *PARSI WOMEN'S PROTEST: GOVT. ASKED TO ABSTAIN FROM RUINOUS POLICY*

### Introduce Prohibition Gradually, Says Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir

The Bombay Government's plan to introduce total prohibition has caused widespread resentment in the Parsi community A few days ago, a huge meeting of the Parsis was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to voice the feelings of the community over the issue

A largely attended meeting of Parsi women was then held at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall on Sunday evening, to protest against the Government's prohibition policy and the proposed property tax. Nearly two-thousand Parsi women attended the gathering, which was presided over by Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir.

Speeches were delivered characterising the Government's prohibition policy as "hasty and ill-conceived, calculated to bring economic ruin to thousands of families and to upset the financial balance, which would give a setback to nation-building activities." It was also asserted that prohibition interfered with the religions practices of the community, and restricted civil liberty as implied in citizenship.

Dowager Lady Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of her speech observed that they had gathered there to demonstrate their strong opposition to the introduction of total prohibition in the city She read Gandhiji's statement where he had stated that he was pained to learn that a large number of Parsi women participated in the protest meeting held some days ago. She did not understand why Gandhiji should be pained. It was natural that Parsi ladies stood by their kith and kin, who, would be financially affected as a result of the prohibition policy of the Government.

PAST SERVICES IGNORED.

There were some prohibition enthusiasts who would like to regard the protest of a handful of Parsis as ineffective. She reminded them of the services rendered by the Parsis in the cause of the country. The Parsis did the pioneering work in social, economic and political spheres. Dadabhoy Nowroji worked strenuously for the political emancipation of India.

Again when Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement, he had asked women's support, and Parsi ladies did not hesitate to go to jail. Thus, she said, the Parsis always stood in the front line in the service of the country.

She asked whether the Government had carefully considered the baneful effects of prohibition on the Parsi community. The Parsis had been carrying on the liquor and toddy business for ages past and a large number of them were employed in the trade. The introduction of prohibition would throw many Parsis out of employment, and thus aggravate their misery and hardship. It would deprive many people besides the Parsis of their means of livelihood.

WHEN U. S. A. FAILED.

She then referred to the American experiment and observed that if U.S.A. miserably failed in enforcing total prohibition even after a long period of trial, it was impossible to expect the Congress Government to show a better result in a period of only three years. She did not understand why the Government refused to profit by the experience of other countries. It was a folly, she said, to precipitate the matters so soon

PLEA FOR GRADUAL INTRODUCTION.

Proceeding, the President said that any precipitate action in this matter would land those who would be affected by the prohibition policy, in a painful situation. She suggested that prohibition might be introduced gradually in stages so that there would be enough time for those adversely affected to search out fresh source of livelihood.

The use of wine in ceremonials had been enjoined upon by the Zoroastrian religion. The Parsi community had never been known to have indulged in excessive and inordinate drinking. She wanted to know how many acts of crime due to drunkenness were committed by the members of the community. They kept liquor in their homes as an emergent household remedy.

The Parsis were well-known for their philanthropy, and she was sure that they would give financial support to any other measure which the Government might introduce with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the poor and further their social advancement.

Further she said that the wide powers of search and arrest vested in the excise officials would jeopardise personal liberty of citizens.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.

She finally appealed to Gandhiji to reflect over the misery and ruin that would come upon the innocent people. She earnestly hoped that he would be amenable to reason and suggest a way out of the difficult situation.

Lady Byramji Jeejeebhoy moved a resolution which expressed the resentment of Parsi women at the precipitate action of the Government in bringing about great economic loss on the city in general, and much heavier losses on the Parsi community in particular. The resolution further asserted that prohibition amounted to interference with the religious liberty of the Parsis.

The resolution also deplored the attitude of the Government in destroying the income derived from the liquor trade, and saddling the citizens with heavy taxes, such as, the property tax of 10 per cent. It requested the Government to abstain from pursuing such a ruinous policy.

Moving the resolution she said that many economists, financiers and others were of the opinion that prohibition would be a financial failure. Prohibition was not the way to serve the people.

WHO WILL GAIN?

At a time when the need for unity was imperative, Congress was trying to create differences between various communities, by pursuing the policy of prohibition. The disadvantages of prohibition would outweigh the advantages. Due to the imposition of heavy taxes the commercial life of the city would be dislocated, resulting in unemployment and poverty. The Government were better advised first to suppress such evils as "satta" gambling, which brought disaster to many people.

She finally made an appeal to the Government to introduce some other measures of public utility, instead of following a ruinous policy.

(Dr.) Miss Jerbanoo Mistry supporting the resolution said that the proposed levy of 10 p.c. on the ratable value of property, including property, held by charitable trusts was entirely unjust and indefensible. She was not opposed to prohibition as such, but the manner in which it was to be introduced. To balance the budget the Government had been compelled to impose additional taxation on the people, instead of giving relief to them.

The public of Bombay, she said, often demanded reduction of the house rent, but the Government had not moved in the matter. The real reason according to her was that the Government decided beforehand to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on property, and therefore they did not want to add to the burden of property-holders by reducing the rent.

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD.

Referring to Gandhiji's statement that Parsis should give up liquor trade and find out another source of livelihood, she requested Gandhiji to find out other means of existence for those who would be victims to the operation of the prohibition policy.

Finally she said that the Parsis were compelled to carry on the fight on constitutional lines against the Government and Parsi ladies would not lag behind.

Miss Balai L. Palamkote asked whether introduction of prohibition was the reward offered to the Parsis for their services in the cause of the country. She asserted that the Government had no right to tamper with their religious liberty. Parsis were bound to oppose the Government, if the latter indulged in such "fads." The Congress failed to implement the promises given to the community. "If we do not protest today, our fate will be that of Jews in Germany," she said.

Mrs. Bapaimai Dalal moved a resolution requesting the President to forward the main resolution to the President of the Parsi Prohibition Protest Committee.

She said that Gandhiji's advice to Parsis to make further sacrifices in the interest of the poor, was untenable. The Parsis had made enough sacrifices for the advancement of the country. She appealed to Dr. Gilder to exercise caution in what he proposed to do. She exhorted the audience to stand united and carry on the fight on constitutional lines, till they succeeded.

Miss J. N. Cursetji proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

## Subhas Bose Returning To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will return to Calcutta on April 21, after an absence of a month and sixteen days from the city.—A. P.

1382711

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, April 15.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Himalaya of 3904 reg tons Capt F Albanese arrived from Trieste via Italian Coast Ports Port Said Port Sudan and Karachi with general cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Bengkalis of 4056 reg tons Capt S A Jonker arrived from Basra via Karachi with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Dumfries of 3061 reg tons Capt R Blakey arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

B I S N s.s. Chakdina of 1580 reg tons Capt D E Crowther arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Tasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson arrived from Durban via African Ports and Porbunder with passengers and general cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Dandolo of 2949 reg tors Capt L Giovanni arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with general cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker British Sovereign of 2176 reg tons Capt H H Burke arrived from Abadan with cargo of diesel oil.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt C R Mill sailed for London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverstar of 3261 reg tons Capt E Waaler sailed for Bahrein and Basra via Karachi with same bottom cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Ginyo Maru of 6128 reg tons Capt T Nakano sailed for Kobe via Singapore and Shanghai with passengers local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Strathaird of 13242 reg tons Capt J M N Tickell sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt J P Bhandara sailed for Tuticorin with local cargo

F F Campbell s.s. City of Worcester of 3430 reg tons Capt F Mill sailed for Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Bengkalis of 4056 reg tons Capt S A Jonker sailed for U.S.A Pacific Ports and Java Ports via Alleppey Colombo and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Himalaya of 3904 reg tons Capt F Albanese sailed for Kobe via Colombo and Singapore with passengers and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward's s.s. City of Rayville of 3666 reg tons Capt A P Cronin sailed for Calcutta via Marmagoa Colombo Madras Rangoon with passengers local and same bottom cargo

M M s.s. Hallbjorg of 1701 reg tons Capt J Galbradsen sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-4-39.

S S City of Venice (K N) for Marseilles Plymouth Dunkerk Antwerp via Karachi and Port Said

S S Leana (Sc S N) for Tuticorin Colombo and Rangoon

S S Warfield (MM) for Karachi Kathiawar Ports and Europe and American Ports

## STEAMERS IN DOCKS

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 15.

1 Mansei Maru 4823 Japan 19-4 O S K Kaisya
2 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 18-4 L Edwards
4 C/Worcester 3430 Colombo 16-4 F F Campbell
5 Himalaya 3904 Shanghai 15-4 L Triestino
9 Warfield 3805 Karachi 18-4 M M
14 Hoegh Silverstar 3261 Karachi 15-4 Volkart Bros
15 Dondolo 2949 Trieste 17-4 L Triestino

### VICTORIA DOCK

2 C/O Rayille 3666 Marmagoa 16-4 L Edwards
9 Hallbjorg 1701 Karachi 15-4 M M
13/14 Bengkalis 4056 Vancouver 16-4 Volkart Bros
16 Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar

### PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalapadma 2326 Tuticorin 15-4 Scindia S N
C Haideri 912 M Coast 16-4 S Hassum
D/E Janaki 530 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship
R Hudiksvall 725 M Coast 17-4 Malabar Steamship

## Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 4-5-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 17-4-39 K Nixon
HAMBURG
Lindenfels 30-4-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edward
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 20-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Rinda 17-4-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 29-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 18-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino
FROM MAURITIUS
Jehangir 16-4-39 T Morrison
FROM MOULMEIN
Sirsa 18-4-39 M M
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 20-4-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jaladuta 16-4-39 Sc. S N
Julaveera 16-4-39 Sc. S N
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 29-4-39 M M
Takliwa 13-5-39 M M
FROM BAHREIN
Salsten 20-4-39 Caltex (India)
FROM CALCUTTA
Gamaria 18-4-39 M M
Orna 25-4-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 20-4-39 M M
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

## Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 13-5-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Monroe 22-4-39 F F Campbell
Ramsay 15-4-39 Ralli Bros
FOR TRIESTE
Dandolo 16-4-39 L Triestino
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 17-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 28-4-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 19-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
FOR GERMANY
Kandelfels 18-4-39 L Edwards
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Chakdina 19-4-39 M M
Vasna 20-4-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 23-4-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 22-4-39 M M
Warfield 18-4-39 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Vita 14-4-39
S S Bhadravati 14-4-39
S S Netravati 15-4-39
S S C/O Rayville 15-4-39

EXPORTS
Bombay, April 15.

S S City of Worcester for New York: 30 cases assafoetida E Mauji.

S S Caligiano for Marseilles: 1260 bags gr nut kernels in manilas; 204 bdls henna leaves G Gokalchand.

S S Dandolo for Fiume: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mansei maru for Yokohama: 1000 bdls new tin plate clippings Ali Bros

For Kobe: 102 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 200 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja; [illegible] bales raw cotton N Futehally; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton S Factories; 600 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Shanghai: 200 bales raw cotton S Karamsni; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

S S Kandelfels for Antwerp: 10 cms waste hims, Grindiay; 110 bales raw cotton Virji Lalna

For Hamburg: 3588 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

For Gdynia: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Piracus: 11 bales raw cow hides Allahabad Bank.

S S Bangakalis for Philadelphia: 29 bales wool raw C Lister

S S City of Venice for Dunkerk: 1315 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

For Marseilles: 55 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

IMPORTS

S S Strathallan Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 349 cases dried milk powder; 60 bags peas; 650 bales wool; 77 cases dripping.

From Sydney: 220 cases skim milk powder; 50 bxs butter; 102 casks tallow 83 pipes mutton tallow.

From Fremantle: 380 cases grapes; 777 cases apples

From Adelaide: 75 cks tallow; 66 brs silver.

M S Orna Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 4495 tons coal; 8896 bags rice; 590 bales gunny bags; 200 bales h cloth; 7548 chests tea; 260 h/ch tea; 629 bags betelnuts; 109 cases grams goods and radio; 100 drs linseed oil, 200 drs linseed oil raw; 500 drs linseed oil double boiled; 140 pcs empty drums; 366 bdls c i pans; 100 dms bleaching powder 83 coils copper wire; 200 drs pale boiled linseed oil; 170 pkgs and kegs paint; 83 pcs m s sheets; 2885 pcs c i pipes; 1312 pcs c i pipes fittings; 1160 pcs cut pes pipes; 392 bdls g i buckets; 63 cases hardware; 69 jottas kishmish; 76 cases kishmish; 112 cases printed tinned sheets; 119 bdls umbrella sticks.

S S Hatimara Agent M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 84 bags rice; 116 pcs teak sleepers; 201 pcs teak squares; 299 bdls teak Boards; 156 pcs teak boards; 1254 pcs teak planks; 21690 bdls teak scantlings; 81243 pcs teak scantlings; 114 pcs eng squares; 86 cases ctn white shirting; 320 bags pearl starch; 240 bags powder starch; 70 cases jaggery.

From Mangalore: 60000 nos bricks.

S S Shwedagon Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum from Rangoon: 734860 galls superior kerosene oil in bulk; 471236 galls motor spirit in bulk, 760 csks lubg oil; 90 cases lubg grease; 3375 cases candles.

Bombay, April 15.

A press communique issued by the manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in the week-ended Friday, 14th April, 1939, amounted to £700,000

## AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, April 14. (Friday.)

| | Season To Date | This Week | CORRESPONDING. Season 1938/9 | Week 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight (excluding linters) ..... | 8,520 | 82 | 12,860 | 85 |
| Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters) ... | 5,134 | 117 | 4,935 | 91 |
| Exports from U. S. Ports ... | 3,045 | 44 | 5,124 | 92 |
| Of which to Japan ... | 773 | 13 | 530 | 29 |
| Of which to China ... | 77 | 7 | 77 | 5 |
| Of which to Great Britain ... | 416 | 2 | 1,509 | 26 |
| Of which to Germany ... | 402 | 2 | 769 | 7 |
| Stock at New York ... | — | — | — | — |
| Stock at U. S. Ports ... | — | 2,219 | — | 2,661 |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns ... | — | 2,867 | — | 2,335 |
| World's visible supply .. | — | 8,475 | — | 8,919 |
| Of which to American cotton ... | — | 6,020 | — | 6,940 |
| Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters) .. | 8,135 | 172 | 8,810 | 174 |
| Receipts at U. S Ports ... | 3,596 | 32 | 7,433 | 41 |

U S Government certificated stocks are 28,000 bales.
N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

## NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

(in 1,000's).

New York, April 10.

| | Season To-Date | This Week | Season 1937/38 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight (excluding linters) ..... | 8,438 | 76 | 12,784 |
| Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters) ... | 5,017 | 117 | 4,844 |
| Exports from U. S. Ports ... | 3,001 | 54 | 5,032 |
| Of which to Japan ... | 760 | 5 | 50 |
| Of which to China ... | 70 | 7 | 72 |
| Of which to Great Britain ... | 414 | 10 | 1,488 |
| Of which to Germany ... | 400 | 10 | 762 |
| Stock at New York ... | — | — | — |
| Stock at U. S. Ports ... | — | 2,257 | — |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns ... | — | 2,904 | — |
| World's visible supply ... | — | 8,594 | — |
| Of which to American cotton ... | — | 6,130 | — |
| Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters) ... | 7,943 | 187 | 8,636 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 3,566 | 22 | 7,392 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(in 1,000's).

Liverpool, April 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total forwarded ... | 1,704 | 49 | 1,957 |
| East Indian forwarded ... | 275 | 0 | 247 |
| Total stock ... | — | 926 | — |
| East Indian stock ... | — | 52 | — |

## PIECE-GOODS & YARN

BOMBAY, April 14.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey, Unbleached.—

| | Rs. a. p. Per lb. |
|---|---|
| Longcloth (Standard Quality) | 0 8 11 |
| Longcloth (Fine Quality) ... | 0 14 3 |
| Shirtings ... | 0 8 8 |
| Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) ... | 0 8 3 |
| Leopard Cloth ... | 0 8 9 |
| Dhoties (upto 1-/2" nakhi Border) ... | 0 10 3 |
| Drills ... | 0 7 6 |
| Domestics ... | 0 7 3 |
| Domestics ... | 0 7 2 |
| Chadars ... | 0 9 6 |

White Bleached.—

| | per piece |
|---|---|
| Longcloth ... | 9 12 0 |
| Drill ... | 7 6 6 |

Yarn.—

| | Per lb. |
|---|---|
| 4s. (All Waste) ... | 0 3 0 |
| 6-1/2s. (All Waste) ... | 0 3 4 |
| 8-1/2s. ... | 0 4 0 |
| 10-1/2s. ... | 0 4 5 |
| 12-1/2s. ... | 0 4 9 |
| 16s. ... | 0 5 5 |
| 20s. ... | 0 6 3 |
| 24s. ... | 0 6 10 |
| 32s. ... | 0 8 2 |
| 60s. .. | 0 13 2 |
| 60s. ... | 0 13 2 |
| 80s. ... | 1 3 10 |

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. £ |
|---|---|
| Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock | 74 10 0 |
| Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord | 0 3 0 |
| Bank of London and S. America | 4 12 0 |
| British South Africa Co. Ord. | 1 2 6 |
| B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock | 107 0 0 |
| Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref. | 0 12 6 |
| Cables and Wireless (Hoding) Ord. Stk. | 42 0 0 |
| Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord | 1 10 0 |
| Lansil Ltd Ord. | 0 12 6 |
| Crosse and Blackwell New Ord. | 0 0 9 |
| Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk. | 9 10 0 |
| Genl. and Comi Invest Trust Defd. Stk. | 70 0 0 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 5 11 3 |
| Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord. | 1 2 6 |
| J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord. | 5 2 6 |
| C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref. | 0 4 6 |
| United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord. | 0 2 9 |
| Salt (Saltaires) Ord. | 0 2 6 |
| United Premier Oil and Cake Ord | 0 8 0 |

## Running Yields On Securities

| Taxables | | Running Yield |
|---|---|---|
| 2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan | 97- 6 | 2.485 |
| 3 1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes | 92-15 | 3.179 |
| 3 p.c 1951-54 Loan | 99- 6 | 2.547 |
| 3 p.c. 1941 Bond | 101- 4 | 2.503 |
| 3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan | 96-12 | 2.611 |
| 3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan | 103- 0 | 2.877 |
| 4 p.c. 1943 Bond | 106-10 | 3.296 |
| 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan | 109- 2 | 3.097 |
| 4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan | 114- 8 | 3.318 |
| 5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan | 100- 4 | 4.207 |
| 5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan | 104- 0 | 4.057 |
| Taxfrees | | |
| 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan | 113- 2 | 4.420 |
| 4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys | 111- 8 | 3.587 |
| 5 p.c. 1955 Mys | 124- 0 | 4.032 |

## LONDON SEEDS

London, April 15.

Linseed La Plata 11.3.9 April sellers.
Linseed Calcutta 12.8.9 April sellers.
Linseed Bombay 12.15.0 April sellers.
Rapeseed Toria 11.10 0 April-May sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 10.5.0 April-May sellers.

## Gold Exports

BOMBAY, April 14.

During the week ended April 8, gold to the value of Rs. 67,00,000 was exported from Bombay by sea.—United Press.

KARACHI:—There was no export of gold from Karachi by air during the week ended April 8, 1939.—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 15.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-15/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 15.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 15.

T. T. London on:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York ..... | 4.68.07 |
| Paris ..... | 176.76 |
| Berlin ..... | 11.70-1/2 |
| Madrid ..... | 42.25 sellers |
| Montreal ..... | 4.70-13/16 |
| Amsterdam ..... | 8.81-7/8 |
| Brussels ..... | 27.85 |
| Milan ..... | 89.00 |
| Berne ..... | 20.87-3/4 |

LINSEED OILS
London, April 15.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/9 April sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/9 May-August sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
Rozario Santa Fe 20/3 April sellers.
Barletta Russo 22/3 April-May sellers.
South Australian unquoted.

(Continued from col. 7)

telegraph" have failed.

Two small wireless stations are being installed in the native reserves of Inyati and Shangani.

* * * *

Evidence of increased activity among foreign agents in the United States has been obtained by a committee co-ordinating the counter-espionage agencies of the American Government.

This was announced by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Murphy, at a press conference in Washington. He said that the recently organised committee of secret service agencies, which includes postal inspectors, special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, immigration and passport inspectors and treasury agents, had been meeting regularly and had built up a close-knit organisation.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S NEW POLICY.

An important change in Japan's foreign policy through the influence of Emperor Hirohito is predicted by Chinese Nationalist newspapers, states the "Shanghai Herald". The Emperor is stated to have been very active lately in the direction of State Affairs. He is described as having assumed more authority and power than any other Emperor since the Japanese Government was centralised. The following policy of order is said to be his aim:

(1) To prevent Japan from entering into a military alliance with Germany and Italy: (2) To prevent the stubborn activities of the naval and war ministries from plunging the country into fresh international difficulties. (3) To prevent the country from assuming a totalitarian form of government in the fascist style.

# From Across The Seas

## Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 24.

Three notable ex-oarsmen rejoiced on Saturday morning when Cambridge won the Boat Race. They were Mr. R. H. P. Orde, Lord Maugham, and Mr. Lance Hannen, survivors from the winning Cambridge crew of fifty years ago.

Mr. Orde, who rowed No. 3 had devoted his life to hospital administration and is Director of the Central Bureau of Hospital Information. Mr. Hannen, until his retirement last year, was the principal pillar of Christie's, whither his son, Mr. Gordon Hannen, has followed him. He was the most patient, impartial and good-mannered of auctioneers. He conducted his first picture sale in 1895, when "Old Woods", the firm's famous senior partner, left the rostrum in a rage at the indifference of his audience. Thereafter he was to see the prices of pictures soar to extraordinary heights under his hammer. Mr. Hanne, as a young man, rowed in ten winning university and college crews.

* * * *

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who was the chief guest at the Press Gallery dinner the other night, found that the political journalists had coined a new post for him—"Minister for Ornithology." Mr. J. H. Down, the artist, illustrated Mr. MacDonald's activities in a cartoon on the menu.

The Colonial Secretary's technical knowledge of bird life is more exhaustive than Mr. Chamberlain's. Bird-watching is his main holiday relaxation at Lossiemouth, and he has frequently lectured on the subject. Last year Mr. MacDonald was able to turn his hobby to good account politically. He found that Mr. de Valera was also an authority on the subject. During the long negotiations which preceded the Anglo-Irish agreement the pair spent more than one day bird-watching in Essex.

CHAMBERLAIN'S UMBRELLA.

As the first novelty of the New York spring season a well-known Fifth Avenue firm has just put on the market a new "lapel pin" for women.

It takes the form of the famous Chamberlain umbrella. It has been widely advertized in the leading New York newspapers with the following slogan: "Wear a Chamberlain on your chest this spring". The new fashion denotes a rise in Mr. Chamberlain's stock in the United States. For several months after Munich the umbrella had a bad time in the mouths of commentators and broadcasters.

Now, however, there has been a swing of sympathy towards the British Prime Minister. He might as well remember that at the height of Mr. Eden's popularity New York's biggest store put out an Eden coat for women. Now Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella has received a similar mark of recognition.

* * *

Prices at the recent sale of Sir Leicester Harmsworth's books at Sotheby's showed a remarkable decline from the level of ten years ago. A copy of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield", for instance, was sold for £340—a drop of £1,130.

It is doubtful whether the value of books, or, indeed, of pictures or other works of art, will ever return to the 1929 level, when Mr. Jerome Kern's library fetched £345,000. A typical example, from the Kern sale, was the £9,600 paid for a Charles Lamb manuscript which had cost £600 ten years before.

Such prices were created by exceptional boom conditions. The slump brought an immediate drop. Book prices, however, are not still declining in value, and in fact tend to show an increase, over the more natural price level of 1924, the stable culmination of a fluctuating period. A first edition of Chesterfield's Letters, for example, fetched £6 in 1924, £82 in 1929, and would be worth £9 to-day. A first edition of Byron's Childe Harold soared from £40 in 1924 to £350 in 1929 and has now settled down at £50. First editions of scientific works, of Victorian novels, and of music, have actually gone up in value to-day and show an increase even over the 1929 period.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Birley met the King and Queen on Wednesday night at dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain at No. 10, Downing Street. Mr. Birley, who is one of Britain's leading portrait painters, was thus able to study two of his most notable sitters. He has just completed a portrait of Mrs. Chamberlain, and he is working on a portrait of the King. He has also completed a portrait of Lord Baldwin.

Mr. Birley is of New Zealand origin, and started his painting career as a disciple of Sargent. With his neat moustache, his well-cut clothes and his genial manner he suggests the soldier rather than the artist. His interests, however, cover all branches of art and culture.

He is a patron of music and the Russia Ballet. He is an accomplished architect and helped to design the house in which he lives and paints in St. John's Wood.

Mr. Birley has a dark Irish wife who has unusual charm and a suggestion of the oriental in her appearance. Together they share an interest in Indian philosophies and religions, and together they have visited India seven times.

In London Mr. and Mrs. Birley's constant visitor is Vithaldas Parekh, a young Yogi from Khandwa. The couple looks upon him as their Guru. They are responsible for the many drawing-room meetings to meet Yogi Vithaldas that are held in the West End of London.

LORD HAILEY'S ASSISTANTS

Lord Hailey, who is now "O. C. Refugees" at Bloomsbury House, the headquarters of the Lord Baldwin Fund, has exercised a pleasing catholicity in his choice of subordinates.

His committee-secretart, Mr. G. T. Garratt, is a Labourite, who has served in Madrid on the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. Lord Hailey's opinion of his politics has not diminished his admiration for Mr. Garratt's writing abilities. On the other hand, German refugee children, from last week, are now under the control of a former chief.

* * * *

In days before the War the premises of the National Trade Union Club were the home of the Vienna Cafe, a favourite haunt of artistes and bohemians.

Recently something of the old atmosphere returned, for the Czechoslovak journalists who have taken refuge in London had a social in the Club, which is giving them hospitality. They had decorated the large members' room in gay colours. Professor Wolpe-Wooping's coloured caricatures of the Dictators gave a bright touch to the stage. There were songs and recitals, Czechs snacks, pastries and coffee. From the centre of the ceiling hung something essentially British—a rolled umbrella.

* * * *

Sir Denison Ross has spent a life time in the study of Portuguese languages and customs, and is a member of the Portuguese Academy and president of the Anglo-Portuguese Society. But he had never visited Portugal.

He left London the other day in order to repair that omission. He has been invited by Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister, to visit the country and has now arrived in Lisbon. While he is there, he will lecture on "Portuguese Travellers on Land", an aspect of history which has been overshadowed by the fame of Portuguese seafarers.

VERY SOCIOLOGICAL FILMS

A boycott threatens the film exhibited in the British Pavilion at the World's Fair in New York. The selections are made by the British Council Committee under Mr. Philip Guedella, and representatives of the Foreign Office, the Department of Overseas Trade, the Post Office, the British Film Institute, and other organisations.

The Associated Realist Film Producers, who make documentary films, are dissatisfied with the selection committee's choices. They are trying to persuade their members and other producers of documentary films to withdraw their exhibits which have been chosen. They are also arranging, as a protest, to show films in an American pavilion.

The official choice does not include "very sociological films," which though valuable for exhibition in Britain, were not considered appropriate for the British Pavilion at the Fair.

HERR VON PAPEN IN SWEDEN.

Herr von Papen emerged from obscurity a few weeks ago to undertake a German propagandist lecture tour in Sweden. We hear now that he may shortly be appointed German Minister in Stockholm.

Since the part he played in undermining the independence of Austria, small countries are apt to regard him as a bird of ill omen. These apprehensions are heightened by the fact that Sweden is the latest country to feel the pressure of the German economic squeeze.

Pressure is being brought upon the Swedish Government to grant Germany a monopoly of all the Swedish iron ore. Alternatively Germany is demanding that Sweden should lease her on favourable terms the actual ore fields. The Swedish Government, it is learnt, has so far refused to agree to the German demands.

By promoting Admiral Raeder to the rank of Grand Admiral at the launching of the battleship Tirpitz, Hitler has created the first "Grand-admiral" since Tirpitz himself. There have not been more than three or four Grand Admirals since Germany had a navy.

The new Grand Admiral is the very opposite of his immediate predecessor. While Tirpitz was a fire-eater, Admiral Raeder is a quiet and moderate professional naval officer. He is also, however, a doctor of philosophy, a keen amateur scientist, and, as a friend of his once described him is "at his happiest talking philosophy with university professors." Admiral Raeder was only comparatively recently promoted to the rank of "General-Admiral"—a title till then almost unknown in any naval dictionary.

HITLER'S SPEECH

The confusion surrounding the broadcast of Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven recalls another famous oration by a head of the German State which reached the public in garbled form. This was the ex-Kaiser's famous "Hun" speech, delivered at Bremerhaven only a few miles away, on June 27, 1900.

Buelow, in his memoirs, describes this as the most harmful the Kaiser ever made. As soon as it was over he arranged that none of the journalists should report what had actually been said, and hastily provided an amended version. Unfortunately for Buelow, a reporter from a Wilhelmshaven newspaper had been on the roof and published a verbatim report of the speech. This was widely circulated throughout Germany and abroad.

The Kaiser, who had complained that Buelow's version omitted "all the best parts" of his speech was delighted. But the Wilhelmshaven report subsequently proved an invaluable addition to anti-German propaganda.

* * * *

Notable among the publications in London are the four Hitler pamphlets based on translations from the original "Mein Kampf," with critical forewords by Sir Charles Grant Robertson, the Duchess of Atholl, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and Mr. Henry Nevinson.

These give the gist of the vital ideas which every Englishman ought to know about, and have been much the best material available until the unexpurgated edition of "Mein Kampf" was published.

A little research that we have done reveals the fact that during the last six months the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin Axis has been reaffirmed no fewer than forty-four times by the high contracting parties.

Obviously double-crossers need a lot of reassuring!

HITLER DENOUNCED BY HIS NEPHEW

William Patrick Hitler, of Liverpool, son of Adolf's half-brother, arrived the other day in New York. He denounced Adolf until his mother warned him "What you are saying now, William, will get in Hitler's hair."

William Hitler is lecturing in America on his experiences in Germany and why he does not like his uncle. "In 1933," he said, "I visited Germany and saw my uncle. He offered me a job at a starvation wage. Later, after I had been nearly thrown into a concentration camp I left Germany."

* * * *

Forty schools teach the doctrines of Communism in Toronto, according to a statement made by the Mayor, Mr. Ralph Day, to the Civic Legislation Committee.

"Their addresses are known to the police", he added, "but the police department at present can do nothing about them, since it is now quite legal to teach Communism."

* * * *

Bank-books showing deposits of 28,000 dollars (£5,600) were discovered hidden in the £5-a-month flat of Edward Nebel, a 68-year-old retired barber, after his death.

Nebel spent much of his time, like the poorer residents in the neighbourhood scavenging for firewood. His only luxury was a wireless set. Often he used to beg in the streets crying "I have no money."

* * * *

The native tribes of Northern and Southern Rhodesia are to be linked by wireless to combat sudden outbreaks of disease, and for other emergencies.

The authorities have realised that wireless is the only sure method of permanent communications in the territory. In emergencies both the telephone and the natives own method of "bush

(Continued in Col. 4).

# Roosevelt To Give Farm Message

## CONTINUANCE OF COTTON LOAN BELIEVED SUICIDAL

### Fears Of A Squeeze In Liverpool May Delivery

BOMBAY, April 15.

**Liverpool May position is very strongly held by McFadden and looks vulnerable to squeeze.**

**A shift in the farm programme from producers loans to outright domestic and foreign subsidies is believed to be heralded by the recent statement of Secretary Wallace that the continuance of cotton loan on present basis would be suicidal.**

**The obvious difficulty of such a change is seen in the factionalism among farm state senators. However in view of congressional turmoil regarding farm problems, credence is lent to current reports that President Roosevelt may give Congress shortly a special farm message in an effort to effect a compromise between Southern and mid-Western groups.**

**The message is expected to follow the general outline of Secretary Wallace ideas for a reduction in Cotton loan rates, increased parity payments and export subsidies similar to wheat.**

Bombay and Brazil selling was the chief reason for the failure of cotton market to make proper response to Liverpool's cheerfulness, while business in the Chicago grain market was similarly restricted with sentiment mixed.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady but the response to Liverpool firmness was disappointing with buying restricted to trade and locals. Prices eased in sympathy with Stocks but the market was dull awaiting developments in Europe and Washington

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 7-70 and after improving 2 points to 7.72 prices declined 6 points the highest level. July was quoted 7.66 which was the lowest level. Thereafter the market was narrow and finally closed at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.69c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.43c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with July quoted 4.31. Thin and sensitive was the state in view of general uncertainties. Bombay and Continental selling met trade and local support. Later there was trade calling. Contracts were scarce a squeeze in May was apparent. The hopes that Government will agree to insure stocks against war risks counteracted renewed subsidy talk. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 11 points at 4.93d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 1 to 3 points up with spot cotton 4 points higher at 6.60. Uppers futures improved 4 to 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 5 points down to 11 points up and Ashmouni contracts declined 16 points for near months but distincts gained 2 points.

LANCASHIRE TRADE

Trade has slackened and the outlook has become obscure again as a result of recent developments in Central Europe. The weakening of the raw cotton markets, to which other developments have contributed, has been another unfavourable factor, and spinners and manufacturers have not usually been able to continue improving the condition of their order-books.

Sales, however, have been by no means negligible. Large weights of coarse yarns were booked on Monday, when the range of fluctuations in American cotton prices was unusually wide. Some considerable orders have been placed for curtain materials, A.R.P. cloths, aeroplane cloths, &c., and instructions have been received to expedite the delivery of similar cloths ordered previously.

Indian inquiry has expanded since the terms of the new trade agreement were announced, but not much business has yet been booked. It will no doubt take some time for traders to adjust their plans to the new rates of import duty, and some cautious buyers may even be tempted to wait until the agreement has been ratified. Meanwhile Singapore and Java are still buying prints and dyed goods, South America is providing a fair flow of orders, and the Dominions and the home trade are doing a useful amount of mixed business.

In the yarn market medium wefts are attracting a little more attention in view of the likelihood that the price agreement will be continued, and some fine twofolds have been in active request.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York July highest (10-13 a.m.) | 7.72+02 |
| New York July lowest (10-50 a.m.) | 7.66—04 |
| Liverpool July highest | 4.35+08 |
| Liverpool July lowest | 4.31—04 |

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, the following telegrams are received from their Liverpool and New York:—

Liverpool: 'Think Mays likely appreciate. Bulley heavily long prepared take tenders A.A.A. Other positions well liquidated and short speculative position accumulated.'

New York: 'Liquidation and Brazilian hedge selling absorbed by trade and New Orleans. Export business small. No speculation.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Advance owing to the covering of 'bear' sales notwithstanding the technical position of the market is strong. Our opinion is that the market will decline when the 'short' interest is covered owing to the increased exports from the U. S. A.

Small nervous market owing complete uncertainty about export subsidy. Think well liquidated and prefer bull side.

Market nervous and irregular reflecting conflict between European War possibilities and Washington Export Subsidy and Barter uncertainties. Washington cables indicate a profusion of plans but little progress towards agreement in any definite direction. Local market has appearance of being somewhat oversold on export subsidy fears. May position is very strongly held by McFadden and looks vulnerable to squeeze.

## WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 15

Much warmer. Scattered showers in South Texas. Forecast: Rain expected in Western Belt.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 7.94 |
| July | 7.69 |
| October | 7.41 |
| December | 7.36 |
| January | 7.36 |
| March | 7.42 |
| Middling Spot | 8.69 nominal |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8.07 |
| July | 7.83 |
| October | 7.54 |
| Middling Spot | 8.43 |

NEW YORK.
New York, April 15.
11-00 A.M. RANGES
NOON CALL

May closed.
July closed.
October closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 15.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 1,000 |
| Day's Exports to China and Japan | nil |

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 4.63 |
| May | 4.63 |
| June | 4.51 |
| July | 4.41 |
| August | 4.37 |
| September | 4.30 |
| October | 4.29 |
| November | 4.28 |
| December | 4.29 |
| January | 4.31 |
| February | 4.32 |
| March | 4.34 |
| April | 4.35 |
| Middling Spot | 4.99 |
| | 10-12 Quotations. |
| May | 4.63 |
| July | 4.42 |

### *Alexandria Cotton*
Alexandria, April 14

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| May | 11.08—2 |
| July | 11.15—5 |
| November | 11.47+11 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| April | 8.65—11 |
| June | 8.80—16 |
| August | 8.88—8 |
| October | 9.00+2 |
| December | 9.03+2 |
| GIZA— | |
| May | 10.73—17 |
| July | 11.00—3 |
| November | 11.11—4 |
| January | 11.16—7 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 14

Broach A/M opening 152 1/8 highest 152 3/8 lowest 151 1/8 closing 151 3/4

Broach J/A opening 151 5/8 highest 151 7/8 lowest 150 3/4 closing 151 3/8

Oomra May opening 140 highest 140 lowest 139 1/2 closing 139 3/4

Oomra July opening 140 highest 140 lowest 139 1/2 closing 139 3/4

Bengal May opening 113 1/4 highest 113 1/2 lowest 113 closing 113 1/4

Bengal July opening 114 highest 114 lowest 113 1/2 closing 113 5/8

Night session: Broach J/A opening 151 1/2 highest 151 7/8 lowest 151 1/8 closing 151 1/8.

Broach A/M closing 151 1/2

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 15

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 150 for Broach A/M 1940 delivery and after declining to Rs. 149/4 improved to Rs. 149/12. There was fairly good turnover in new crop Broach Contract in which business commenced to-day.

Broach J/A opened at Rs. 151 and fluctuated within a range of annas eight between Rs. 150/12 and Rs. 151/4 and later steadied at Rs. 151.

The market was quietly steady awaiting foreign developments.

Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened 2 points higher and later was quoted 4 points up. In the local market there was better enquiry and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 151/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| F G M G— | |
| Broach A/M | 151 10 0 |
| Broach J/A | 151 6 0 |
| Broach New A/M | 150 4 0 |
| Fine M G— | |
| Oomra May | 139 14 0 |
| Oomra July | 139 14 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 135 8 0 |
| F G M G— | |
| Bengal May | 113 0 0 |
| Bengal July | 113 12 0 |

### *Cotton Room Rates*

Bombay, April 15

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | 121 | 118 | 115 | 112 | |
| Punjab | 121 | 118 | 115 | 112 | |
| Rajputana | 123 | 120 | 117 | 114 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 148 | 145 | 142 | 139 | |
| C P No. 1 | 163 | 160 | 157 | 154 | |
| C P No. 2 | 154 | 151 | 148 | 145 | |
| Broach No. 2 | | 157 | 155 | 153 | 151 |
| Punjab Ame | | 181 | 179 | 176 | 174 |
| Surat | | 209 | 198 | 196 | 194 |
| Rajpipla | | 197 | 195 | 193 | 191 |
| Navsari | | 209 | 207 | 205 | 203 |

## Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 120/21 |
| Bengal Fine | 116/18 |
| Bengal F G | 114/15 |
| C P 1 | 154/57 |
| C P 2 | 146/74 |
| Arvi | 145/46 |
| Amraoti | 137/41 |
| Ellichpur | 145/46 |
| Berar | 140/41 |
| Malkapur | 135/37 |

## TRADING IN 1940 COTTON CROP

Trading in 1940 Indian Cotton Crop commenced on Saturday, with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 150. Yearly Tejimandi is Rs. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 119/29 |
| Jaina Sailu | 133/35 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 137/39 |
| Khandwa | 137/39 |
| Mathia F G | 109/14 |
| Broach | 155/56 |
| Punjab 4 F | 174/79 |
| Punjab 289 F | 201/04 |
| Sindh N T | 186/91 |
| Ankleshwar/Jaghadia | 191/93 |
| Surat | 195/99 |
| Navsari | 203/06 |
| Western Farm | 166/71 |

### *Indian Cotton Figures*

Bombay, April 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesn | | 37,832 | 47,341 |
| Central India | 88 | 206,891 | 38,471 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 219 | 70,949 | 133.293 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 4,209 | 38,164 |
| Berar | 297 | 158,283 | 285,115 |
| Central Provinces | | 34,371 | 62,076 |
| Total Oomras | 604 | 512,538 | 604,460 |
| Dholera | 1,643 | 162,719 | 62,955 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 2,401 | 2,754 |
| Rajputana | 90 | 55,425 | 13,772 |
| Sind-Punjab | 318 | 298,249 | 477,907 |
| Broach | 4,991 | 335,544 | 139.627 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 4,513 | 32,496 | 16964 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 513 | 28,164 | 11,695 |
| Cocoanada | | 84 | 12 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 2,561 | 1,628 |
| American | | 2.946 | 155.978 |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan | 1,958 | 229,211 | 304.154 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 41 | 1,171 |
| Total | 14,630 | 1,662,379 | 1,793,077 |
| Arrived by road to 13th Apr. 39 | | 287.055 | ... |

### *Exports From Bombay*

1st Sept. to 13th April

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,411 | 217,554 | 198,724 |
| Japan and China | 11,785 | 694,495 | 433,387 |
| Coast Ports | | 25,700 | 44,037 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 185,638 | 256,532 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 24,882 | ... |
| Total | 13,196 | 1,148,269 | 932,780 |

### *American Cotton Figures*

| F. P. Bales | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 14-4-39 | 3594000 | 7422000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 14-4-39 | 15000 | 17000 |
| Exports to date 14-4-39 | 3048000 | 5097000 |
| Stock at Ports 10-4-39 | 2257000 | 2927000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 10-4-39 | 2904000 | 2359000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 10-4-39 | 926000 | 1190000 |
| Visible Supply 10-4-39 | 6130000 | 7029000 |
| Quantity in sight 10-4-39 | 8438000 | 12784000 |
| Quantity out of sight 10-4-39 | 7943000 | 8636000 |

### *Cotton Straddles*

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 39. Liverpool May Rs. 48 1/2

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 34. Liverpool July Rs. 40 3/4.

New York Liverpool: May 107 July 96 October 102 December 109 January 111.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 15

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/16. London silver prices closed unchanged at 20d. for Spot and 19 3/4 for forward. Indian and America bought Speculators sold. Later on the market was steady with American trade enquiry. New York silver was steady at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay ready parity was Rs. 52-11-6 and forward was Rs. 52-2-3. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 36 15 9 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 37 0 3 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 1 3 |
| Jeth, delivery | 37 0 6 |
| Jeth Tejimandi | 0 6 3 |

SILVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 52 13 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 52 11 0 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 8 0 |
| Jeth delivery | 52 10 0 |
| Jeth Tejimandi | 0 14 0 |

LONDON SILVER
London, April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 |
| Forward | 19-3/4 |

LONDON GOLD
London, April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz | £7.8.6 |

## NO GOLD SHIPMENT

No gold was shipped from Bombay to Europe during the week ended Saturday, April 15. This is attributed to the increasing difficulty experienced by shippers in sending gold to Europe after covering war risks at a reasonable cost. The week, however, recorded the export of gold worth Rs. 27,803 to Mombassa.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,20,77,84,459.

## LONDON METALS

London, April 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | £42 1 3 |
| Lead | £14 8 9 |
| Tin | £214 0 0 |
| Spelter | £13 11 3 |

### *Bombay Metals*

Bombay, April 15

| | |
|---|---|
| London market— | |
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £41-15-0 |
| Standard copper 3 months | £42-2-6 |
| Electrolytic copper | £48-10-0 |
| Bombay Market— | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 40-0-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 48-10-0 |

Tone: Steady

## Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | £10-8-9. |
| May | £10-6-3. |

### *Groundnuts And Seeds*

Bombay, April 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 26 2 0 |
| Highest | 26 7 0 |
| Lowest | 26 1 0 |
| Closing | 26 6 6 |
| Groundnuts May— | |
| Opening | 27 0 9 |
| Highest | 27 3 9 |
| Lowest | 26 15 9 |
| Closing | 27 3 9 |
| Cottonseeds May— | |
| Opening | 24 15 6 |
| Highest | 25 1 6 |
| Lowest | 24 15 3 |
| Closing | 25 1 6 |
| Castorseeds Sept— | |
| Opening | 27 5 0 |
| Highest | 27 9 0 |
| Lowest | 27 4 6 |
| Closing | 27 9 0 |
| Groundnuts Sept— | |
| Opening | 28 2 3 |
| Highest | 28 4 9 |
| Lowest | 28 1 3 |
| Closing | 28 4 9 |
| Groundnuts Aug— | |
| Opening | 25 1 6 |
| Highest | 25 5 6 |
| Lowest | 25 1 6 |
| Closing | 25 5 6 |

### *Wheat Liverpool*

Liverpool, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 52 3/8d. |
| May New | 50 1/4d. |
| July New | 52 1/4d. |
| October | 54 1/8d. |

### *Chicago Wheat*

Chicago, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.69 1/4. |
| July | dol 0.68 3/4. |
| September | dol 0.68 3/4. |

## LONDON SUGAR

London, April 14

| | |
|---|---|
| May | sh. 6 8 3/4d. |

### *New York Sugar*

New York, April 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 2.02. |
| September | 2.07. |
| November | 2.10. |
| January | 2.00. |

### *Produce Receipts*

Bombay, April 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4,505 cwts. |
| Linseed | 26,805 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 323 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 36 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 130 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 9,039 cwts. |
| Rice | 6,855 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 4,829 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 7,824 cwts. |
| Gram | 2 915 cwts. |
| Joowar | 3,048 cwts. |
| Barley | 132 cwts. |
| Bajra | 3,225 cwts. |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 15

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes | 93 |
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 | 97/6 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 Loan | 96/8 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 101/8 |
| 3 per cent 1963/65 | 96/12 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/55 | 102/14 |
| 4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds | 106/10 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan | 109/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan | 114/8 |
| 5 per cent U P Bonds | 98 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 Loan | 100/6 |
| 5 per cent 1940/43 Loan | 104 |
| TAX FREES | |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 113 |
| 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore | 111/8 |
| 5 per cent 1955 Mysore | 124 |
| CORPORATION DEBENTURES | |
| 4 per cent 1972 B P T | 108/8 |
| 4 per cent 1974 M Deb | 108 |
| 5 per cent 1959 M Deb | 117 |
| 6 per cent M Deb 1954 | 128 |
| 6 per cent K P T 1956 | 128 |

Tone: Quiet.

## *MONEY MARKET*

Bombay, April 15

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T D D | 1/5 29/32 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1/5 31/32 |
| Bank's buying D D | 1/5 31/32 |
| Bank's buying 3 months | 1/6 1/16 to Feb. |

NEW YORK—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 286 7/8 |
| Bank's buying T T | 284 1/2 |
| Bank's buying D D | 283 3/4 |

PARIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 1,309 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1,326 |

JAPAN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 78 1/2 |
| Bank's buying T T | 77 3/4 |
| Bank's buying 60 days | 77 |

AMSTERDAM—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 65 1/4 |

JAVA—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 65 1/8 |

HONGKONG—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 83 1/4 |

SHANGHAI—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 47 |

SINGAPORE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 156 3/8 |

BERLIN—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 86 |

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 15th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 15th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant

Java London 8.79 1/2 15th instant

New York London 4.68.06 14th instant

London New York 4.68.07 14th instant

London Paris 176 76 14th instant

London Italy 89.00 14th instant

London Belgium 27.82 3/4 14th instant

London Switzerland 20.87 1/4 14th instant

London Berlin 11.69 14th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 14th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 3/4 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain

Gold £7-8-6 13th instant

Gold £7-8-6 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 13th instant

Silver London Ready 20 14th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 13th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 monhts 2 1/8 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 14th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 14

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 67 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 79 1/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 98 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | 102 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 106 1/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 108 3/4 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 105 3/4 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 94 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 65 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War loan | 93 3/4 |
| 4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90 | 103 3/4 |
| Indian Iron and Steel New Ord | 36/3 |

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 15

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | |
| 3 1/2 per cent paper | 92/15 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 109/2 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 113/2 |
| BANKS | |
| Bank of Baroda | 111/4 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 26 |
| Bank of India | 136/8 |
| Central Bank | 32/2 |
| Imperial Bank F P | 1505 |
| Imperial Bank P P | 367/8 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 47 |
| Reserve Bank | 110/4 |
| Union Bank | 5/14 |
| TEXTILES | |
| Ahmd New Textiles | 392/8 |
| Ambica | 253/2 |
| Arun | 223/12 |
| Arvind | 1140 |
| Asok | 202/8 |
| Bharatkhand | 2200 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 756/4 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 176 |
| Calico | 576/14 |
| Central India | 205/10 |
| Century | 217/8 |
| Colaba | 105/10 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills | 475 |
| Elgin | 112/8 |
| Gokak | 123/12 |
| Hukumchand | 168/2 |
| Indore | 46/4 |
| Jubilee | 207/8 |
| Khatau Makanji | 92/8 |
| Kohinoor | 210/10 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 460 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Marsden | 94/8 |
| Morarji | 115 |
| Mysore | 82/8 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 77/4 |
| New Great | 180/10 |
| Raipur | 630 |
| Rajnagar | 181/4 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 68 |
| Sholapur | 3125 |
| Simplex | 67/6 |
| Swadeshi | 203/12 |
| Vishnu | 1052/8 |
| HYDRO ELECTRICS | |
| Andhra Valley Ord | 1365 |
| Tata Hydro Ord | 145 |
| Tata Power Ord | 1217/8 |
| ELECTRICS | |
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 137/8 |
| Ajmer Electrics | 11 |
| Amalgamated | 12/6 |
| Bombay Suburban | 141/4 |
| Bombay Tram | 127/8 |
| Lahore Electrics | 445 |
| Surat Electrics | 146/14 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 319/6 |
| Associated Cements | 117/8 |
| Belapur | 172/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 146/4 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 425 |
| Bombay Steam | 211/14 |
| Bombay Telephone | 80 |
| Br B Petrol | 3/4 |
| Burma Corporation | 5/9 |
| Dalmia Cement | 9/5 |
| Indian Bleaching | 101/4 |
| Industrial Investments Tr | 40/8 |
| Indian Radio Ord | 345 |
| Indian Radio Defd | 390 |
| Indian Copper | 2 |
| Indian Iron | 23/12 |
| Mysore Sugar | 30/8 |
| Port Canning | 68 |
| Premier Construction | 59/8 |
| Rohtas Industries | 24 |
| Scindia Steam | 16/2 |
| Shivrajpur | 35 |
| Tata Oil | 37/8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 256/5 |
| Tata Steel Defd | 1180 |
| JUTES | |
| Birla Jute | 16 |
| Howrah | 54/4 |
| Hukumchand | 6 |
| Kamarhatty | 490/8 |
| Kanknarrah | 382 |
| Lawrence | 380 |
| Reliance | 62 |

# Small Decline In Tata Steels

## PROFESSIONAL LONG LIQUIDATION

### Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, April 15.

**Increase in War risk rates in almost all countries, make a belief that the danger of War is increasing or it is coming nearer. This belief is increasing selling pressure in Government Securities which are registering a steady fall. It is impossible to forecast the future outlook at present but it is certain operators are cautious and are inclined to hold off until the European outlook is considerably clarified.**

**Yesterday the Wall Street market was dull and featureless awaiting Count Ciano's speech, which is generally believed, might indicate Italy's immediate stand. U. S. Steel shares closed unchanged at 46 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers declined dol. 3/4 to 22 1/8 and General Motors closed dol. 1/2 to 39 1/2.**

**The local market was weak on increased selling in Government Securities but Share market fluctuated within a narrow range with a restricted turnover. There was more disposition to await European developments.**

**Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1200 and after declining to Rs. 1180 improved to Rs. 1200 but again ruled quiet at Rs. 1182/8. Cotton Mill Shares were quiet and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 757.**

**The general feeling is getting uncertainty and professional operators are not inclined to increase risks. Some professional bulls were found liquidating holdings.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 15

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmd. Advance | 376 4 |
| 100 | BOM DYEING | 756 0 |
| 100 | CENTURY | 218 0 |
| 100 | CENTRAL INDIA | 206 0 |
| 100 | COLABA | 106 0 |
| 100 | Coorla | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 75 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 310 0 |
| 1 | E D Sassoon | 0 3 6 |
| 100 | Finlay | 94 0 |
| 100 | GOKAK | 124 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 1,705 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 46 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 98 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR | 211 0 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 460 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 3 0 |
| 100 | Morarji | 115 0 |
| 250 | Model | 39 0 |
| 50 | MYSORE | 82 8 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT | 181 0 |
| 100 | Osmanshahi | 40 0 |
| 100 | PHOENIX | 211 4 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 68 0 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur | 3,200 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX | 67 8 |
| 100 | SWADESHI | 204 0 |
| 100 | Swan | 94 0 |
| 500 | vishnu | 1055 0 |
| 1,000 | Westerns | 860 0 |
| | BANKS | |
| 50-100 | Baroda | 110 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 32 2 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1505 0 |
| 125-500 | Imp. Conty. | 367 8 |
| 50-100 | India | 136 8 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 110 4 |
| 5 | Union | 5-14-0 |
| | CEMENTS | |
| 100 | Associated | 117 12 |
| | INSURANCE | |
| 100 | Empire | 635 0 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 12 0 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 53 8 |
| 15-75 | New India | 33 10 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4,210 0 |
| 10-50 | Vulcan | 7-2-6 |
| | ELECTRIC | |
| 100 | Ah. Old | 137 8 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA VLY. | 1,366 4 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 11 8 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 127 8 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 141 4 |
| 10 | Broach | 10 8 |
| 100 | Karachi | 186 4 |
| 100 | Poona | 167 8 |
| 100 | Surat | 147 0 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO | 145 0 |
| 1000 | TATA POWERS | 1217 8 |
| | RAILWAYS | |
| 500 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 958 12 |
| 100 | C. Province | 100 8 |
| 100 | Dh. Baramati | 101 8 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 96 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 101 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 95 8 |
| 100 | Sara Serajganj | 100 8 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 743 12 |
| | MININGS | |
| 9 | Burma Corp. XD. | 5 9 |
| 2sh. | Indian Copper | 2 0 |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel | 23 12 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 35 0 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DEFDS | 1182 8 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD | 256 8 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 | ALCOCK | 320 0 |
| 10 | Air Services | 8 9 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR | 172 8 |
| 200 | Bombay Safe Dep. | 793 12 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM | 212 8 |
| 125 | B. BURMA | 425 8 |
| 50 | B. BURMA CONTY | 146 14 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 3 3 |
| 50 | BOMBAY TELEPHONE | 80 0 |
| 100 | IND. BLEACHING | 101 8 |
| 50 | Ind. Invest Trust | 40 8 |
| 100 | I Radio Defd. | 390 0 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 15

Bombay Dyeing (762/8) 762 756 761 757 756

Century (219/8) 219 217 218

Central India (208) 207 206

Kohinoor (214) 214 213 212 211

New Great (185) 183 182 183 181

Simplex (68/8) 68 67/8

Swadeshi (206) 206/4

Associated Cement (115) 115 116 115/8 117/8 118 117/12

Andhra (1366/4) 1366

Tram Ord (127) 127

Tata Hydro (145/8) 145/8 145

Tata Power (1222/8) 1220 1221 1217 1220 1217

T Steel Defd (1186/4) 1200 1182 1192 1190 1202 1185 1190 1180 1182/8

T Steel Ord (257/8) 260 257 260 258 257 256/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156) 156

Bellapur (173) 173/8 173 172/8

B Steam (212) 212/8

B Burma (428) 429 425 427 426 425/8

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| Electric Bond Common | 7 5/8 |
| Int Tel and Tel (Foreign) | 7 |
| Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952 | 56 |
| American Tel and Tel | 152 |
| Western Union Telg | 18 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 20 |
| New York Central | 13 3/8 |
| Union Pacific | 87 |
| Texas Corporation | 37 1/2 |
| Amrex Corporation | 20 3/8 |
| American Tobacco 'B' | 79 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 70 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965 | 57 |
| 6 per cent Japanese 1954 | 81 |
| 3 1/4 per cent American Tel and Tel Deb 1961 | 108 |
| Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961 | 84 |
| Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada | 46 |
| United States Steel | 46 3/8 |
| United States Steel Pfd | 110 1/2 |
| Crucible Steel | 27 |
| Ludlum Steel | 15 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 22 1/8 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 44 7/8 |
| General Motors | 39 1/2 |
| General Electric | 33 1/4 |
| Lockheed | 25 |
| Consolidated Oil | 7 3/8 |
| Phillips Petroleum | 34 |
| Socony | 11 7/8 |
| Chase National Bank | 29 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 22 3/4 |
| 4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943 | 55 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996 | 97 |

Turnover 625,000 shares. Market quiet and steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | I Radio Ord. | 345 0 |
| 100 | Port Canning | 68 8 |
| 30 | Premier Con | 59 8 |
| 10 | Scindia | 16 3 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 37 8 |
| | PREFERENCE | |
| 5-1/2 | Amalgamated (T.F.) | 106 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,445 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 290 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 75 8 |
| 5 | p c Central India (T. F.) | 567 8 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c Prem. Const. 1st | 104 0 |
| 6-1/4 | p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd | 96 4 |
| 7 | p.c Tata Hydro | 144 6 |
| 7½ | p.c Tata Power | 1,532 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 205 10 |
| 7 1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel second | 156 0 |
| | p c Vishnu | 717 8 |
| | DEBENTURES | |
| 3-3/4 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 101 12 |
| 6 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 105 10 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Telephone | 50 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Sholapur | 77 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 105 10 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1939.

# New Year Gift For Tripura People

## RULER'S PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCES REFORMS

## Elected Majority For Legislative Assembly: Administrative Powers For Village Unions

AGARTALLA, April 15.

**A PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING THE IMMEDIATE GRANT OF A CONSTITUTION WAS ISSUED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA MANIKYA BAHADUR OF TRIPURA STATE TO-DAY THE FIRST DAY OF BENGALI NEW YEAR.**

**THE CONSTITUTION WHICH IS FORMULATED BY THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS WITH DUE REGARD TO LOCAL CONDITIONS AND ENVIRONMENTS INTRODUCES THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS:**

Rajasabha or Privy Council—an Advisory Board of 15 members nominated both from the State officials and members of the public.

Improvement of Khas Adalat or High Court which already exists.

Mantri Parishad or Council of Ministers with wide administrative powers comprising the Chief Minister and three other Ministers.

ELECTIVE MAJORITY

Establishment of Byabastapak Sabha or Legislative Assembly possessing adequate legislative powers and recommendatory powers in regard to the Budget and composed of 54 members exclusive of the President, of whom 29 shall be elected by the people representing Talukdar village Unions, Urban groups, Trade, Commerce, legal profession, Graduates, Undergraduates, etc., while nominated members shall consist of fifteen officials and seven non-officials.

Establishment of village Unions or Mandalis of agricultural population with powers of administration in local affairs including collection of certain taxes with State finance having control over ten per cent of the State income.

The proclamation further assures that the Mandali constitution will be expedited within six months while the Privy Council and the Legislative Assembly within one year—United Press.

### Railway Standing Finance Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways approved this morning the purchase of 20 "XE" engines for the East Indian Railway. Sir Guthrie Russell, the Chief Commissioner for Railways, attended the meeting to explain the position and the need for placing orders for the engines.

The Committee did not accept the proposal to appoint a Chief Mechanical Draftsman on the South Indian Railway, but decided that, pending further consideration, the present incumbent should continue.

The question of the appointment of Senior Commercial and Traffic Officers on the B. B. & C. I Railway was not taken up today.—United Press.

Kisans from surrounding villages, arriving at the pandal of the All-India Kisan Conference held in Gaya recently.

# LESSON OF RAMDURG

### Pattabhi Cautions Kolhapur People: Conference Concludes

KUPWADA, April 16.

"The princes must recognise that they have to move with the times", was the warning sounded by Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya concluding the proceedings of the first session of the Kolhapur Prajaparishad late last night.

Dr. Pattabhi traced the change of attitude and policy of the Paramount Power towards the States and cited statements and declarations made by the Secretary of State for India, Under-Secretary and the Viceroy and other spokesmen of the British Government by which the Paramount Power made it clear that it expected the princes to move with the times and reform their constitutions.

Explaining why the Parishad did not pass any resolution launching direct action, Dr. Pattabhi observed: "our policy is not of cowardice but of caution. Satyagraha has not been launched firstly because people have not been properly trained for it, and secondly because Gandhiji the undisputed leader of the country, has ordered its suspension and last but not least, the lesson of Ramdurg should not be lost upon the States' subjects and workers. The conference has therefore, chalked out a constructive programme which will train and prepare the people for the ordeal of Satyagraha."—A.P.

## *DESPITE ALLEGED POLICE METHODS*

### *Large Attendance At Conference*

SANGLI, April 15.

The first session of the Kolhapur State Subjects Conference, the holding of which was banned in Kolhapur State territory met at Kupwad this evening under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Shankarrao Deo, N. G. Joshi Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and a number of workers from the adjoining States. Despite attempts alleged to have been made by the Kolhapur Police to prevent the State Subjects from going to attend the conference large number of delegates and visitors from Kolhapur State attended. Messages wishing the conference success were received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. S. Aney, K. M. Jedhe, N. V. Gadgil, Senapati Bapat, and R. G. Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.—United Press.

## *CONDITIONS OF CEYLONESE INDIANS*

### *Tamil Nad Congress Move To Send Deputation*

MADRAS, April 15

Mr. Balakrishnan, Member of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee has given notice of the following resolution for the forthcoming session of the Provincial Committee to be held at Karaikudi:

"In the opinion of the Committee the proposed deputation of Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya to Ceylon to enquire into the Ceylon Indian Situation is really necessary and paramount and this Committee therefore urges the Congress Working Committee to carry out the above proposal immediately"—United Press.

# BOYCOTT OF RAMDURG INQUIRY

### Local Praja Sangh Questions Impartiality Of Provincial States' Committee.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAMDURG April 15

To-day local Praja Sangh Committee came out with the following statement: "This Committee opines that the news appearing in leading Kannada papers regarding the unhappy occurrences at Ramdurg is not wholly true and some of it is even misleading. The Committee boldly asserts that editorials and criticisms regarding the tragedy and after are irrelevant".

It also holds that the Provincial States Committee's resolutions are hasty and improper. It is most likely that an Enquiry Committee cannot hold an impartial enquiry as the Provincial State Committee is already prejudiced. It is likely also the enquiry may get the peoople into more trouble. Hence the Committee advises boycott of the Provincial Enquiry Committee.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Sjt. Shidramappa Bembalgi, the richest and the most respectable man in the town and his wife have been roughly handled. Many innocent people have been beaten and looted. The Government has not at all taken care to know what was going on. They put forward the pretext that there was no sufficient police force and everything was in a state of panic. This is hardly convincing. In view of the military two hundred strong being present on the spot. With the aid of the military could they not prevent the looting? Now it is all a matter for thorough investigation by an independent and impartial tribunal to arrive at truth, to mete out of justice and to restore confidence and peace in the State.

# MORE LIGHT ON RAMDURG TRAGEDY

## Need For Independent Enquiry

Messrs. V. V. Patil and Gudleppa Hallikeri, members of the All-India Congress Committee and the Karnatak Provincial Conference Committee, have issued the following:—

"We do not agree with the view prevailing in some quarters that the people of Ramdurg and its Praja Sangh violated the Pact arrived between the Raja Saheb and his subjects by not acting up to the terms of the Revenue Committee. Even before the report of the Committee was out, the Raja Saheb invited the members of the Praja Sangh to have an amicable settlement between themselves. Accordingly a panel of 5 persons from amongst the members of the Sangha was set up. After various sittings of this Committee, they arrived at a settlement on the 22nd of February with a reduction of 33 per cent in the land revenue as the basis. Immediately after the settlement the Government machinery began to collect the revenue with the co-operation of the Praja-Sangh. But it seems that the authorities began to feel the inferiority complex and thought that it was their complete surrender to the unarmed forces of the Praja-Sangh. The subjects had proved to be thoroughly non-violent throughout the struggle and the Raja Saheb had nothing to complain of. Anyhow the authorities wanted to find fault with the people. They began with the use of abusive language against the respectable people in the course of the revenue collection even though the subjects acted most reasonably. The people withstood all the insults hurled at them by the petty officers of the State.

FLAG-STAFF REMOVED.

The authorities felt non-plussed and thought of removing the flag-post which was on the spot for the last many months disturbing none, being in one corner of the square called Gandhi Chowk. There was a monthly flag-hoisting ceremony on the 4th instant being the full-moon day. It took place peacefully. The authorities formally asked the members of the Praja Sangh on the 5th instant to remove the post, whereon they request them (authorities), to wait till their President, who was out of station, arrived. The request fell on deaf ears and the post was removed. This touched the sentiments of patriotism and self respect of the people and they fixed up another post in its place which was resented and resisted by the police. The people of the town began to gather on the spot to vindicate the honour of the flag. At this juncture the President, Sjt. B. N. Munavalli, arrived from Hubli and on learning the trouble hurried to the spot to acquaint himself with the situation. He wanted to explain the situation to the people by making a short speech. Even that was not allowed. The police began to ask the people to disperse instantaneously which they would not do leaving their dear flag to its fate. Thereon the police extinguished the street lights by breaking the lamps and began to belabour the people with lathis, as a result of which many people received severe injuries. Out of these victims was to be found a state-pattavalla in mufti. The poor man seems to have succumbed to the fatal injuries. The police, then began to fire on the peaceful crowd. This was a beginning made of the fateful days of Ramdurg.

POLICE RAJ.

After the events of the 5th evening, there was practically Police Raj. Normal movements of the people were completely stopped. None was allowed to move out of the house. Even fetching water from the river was forbidden. Everybody was, so to say, a prisoner in his or her own house. If, by chance, somebody was seen in the streets or in the open verandah of his house, he was treated with lathis. The President of the Praja Sangh was arrested in British territory on the 6th morning, The Praja Sangh was declared unlawful without any or sufficient reasons. After this the police began to patrol the streets using provocative language insulting the National Flag and the Gandhi cap-wallas, some policemen even used to say to the people that their President was not given any food or water. The people were awe-stricken. This terrible news spread like wild fire to the surrounding villages of the State which are close to each other. The people began to pour in at Ramdurg to vindicate the honour of the flag and to ascertain themselves about the safety of life of their President.

FRENZIED MOB.

At about 1 p.m. on the 7th instant nearly a thousand people gathered before the jail gate and requested the authorities to release their Presidents, but the request was answered with bullets from the side of the jail gates, as a result of which many people received severe injuries and one man died on the spot. The mob lost control and set fire to the jail gate and its offices. Thereon Sjt. Munavalli was informed that he was set at liberty and was free to go out, but he said that it was impossible for him to go out without the written order of the Jail Superintendent. After this the Superintendent himself came out with Sjt. Munavalli, who, on seeing the incendiarism perpetrated by the people, condemned it outright and exhorted the latter to remain non-violent and himself helped in quenching the fire by pouring water on the burning material. Thereon he proceeded to some Math along with the Superintendent and the people. There was quiet. Immediately after this, a lorry carrying policemen fully loaded with arms arrived on the spot. The police opened fire on the remaining crowd indiscriminately. As a result of the first shooting from within the jail and second from without several people were wounded and about half a dozen died. There was none to control the infuriated mob. They rushed inside the jail premises and attacked whomsoever they could catch-hold of with whatever they could get lying nearby. As a result, seven policemen and a warder succumbed to fatal injuries and a jailor wounded. Nobody can ever think of defending this brutal and condemnable act of violence even under the gravest provocation. But the State also is equally responsible.

There was no necessity of unnecessarily provoking the people after the settlement. If the authorities they had waited till the arrival of the President, there would have been no room for such an occasion if they had simply shown the face of Sjt. Munawalli to the eager crowd and allowed him to advise them to act up to the principle of non-violence and discipline at an opportune time, they would not have set fire to the jail. Even after all this had happened, if the police had not fired on this dispersing crowd, there would have arisen no occasion for this dastardly act. It was ascertained that the villagers had not come with a premeditated plan of committing any violence and naturally were not armed with any deadly weapons but for the usual lathis of volunteers.

A DESOLATE TOWN.

We went to the scene personally early on the 10th morning and saw the terrorised and fear-stricken going out of the State leaving their dear homes and wealth behind them. On this hour of evacuation, they had nothing to cab and fall back upon. They were terribly afraid of the military that had arrived there on the 7th. Everyone, whether man, woman or children shed tears and narrated nothing but the terrible tale of loot and arson by the goondas under the very nose of the police.

We arrived at Ramdurg at 8 a.m. The whole town looked desolate. The police seemed to be alert. Being disturbed by none we directly proceeded to the jail and went inside to be dumb-founded at the horrible sight of the pool of blood that had already dried up. The picture of the 8 brethren of ours who were victims of the brutal fury of their kith and kin came before our minds' eye. We felt extremely sorry for this cowardly murder that should not have happened even under the gravest provocation from the authorities. We felt that Swaraj was far off so long as violence was not thoroughly conquered by us.

Thereafter we took a round through the capital to know the real state of affairs. Many streets of the town, especially those of the weavers, were deserted. Here and there we found persons wounded by bullets, some of them seriously, uncared for and unattended to by the Government. They had no facilities even to go out of the town as the transport services were practically stopped. In some cases, it is reported, patients could not procure passage to outside towns for medical aid women of respectable families have been dragged and beaten.

LOOTING.

We came to the looted bazar next. More than thirty shops, which included grocery, jewellery, stationery, brasswares and cloth, have been looted on a big scale in broad daylight by the "goondas" in the presence of the police. The looting began at about the midnight of 7th and continued till early morning of the 9th. Big iron safes have been broken open. Accounts books are torn and burnt and goods have been removed from the shops and godowns for continuously for 30 to 32 hours one Sjt. Magundappa Menasigi has gone mad for having lost all his property. All told property worth about 1 to 2 lakhs has been looted. It could even be found in the houses of looters who are natives of Ramdurg if proper care had been taken by the authorities

(Continued in Col. 3).

# Students Prepare For Satyagraha

### Deputation To Wait On Minister Before Launching Campaign

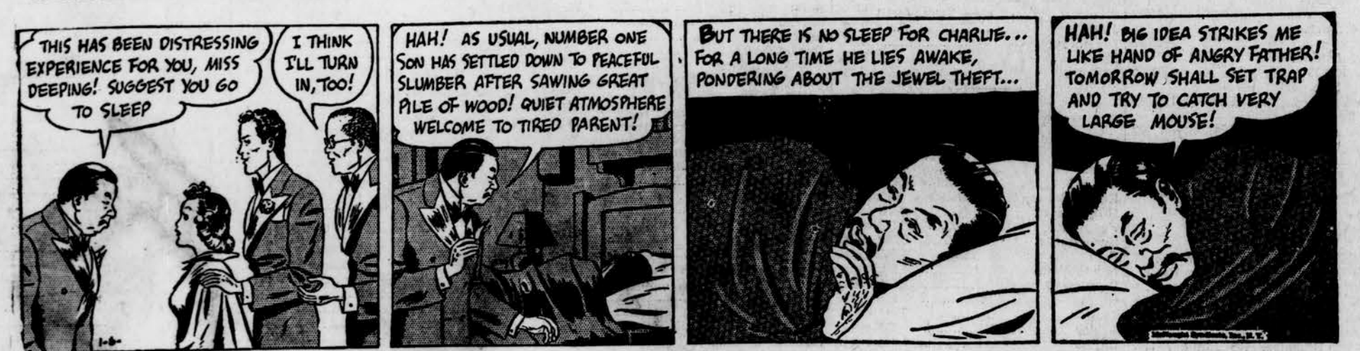
CUTTACK April 15

Following the decision of the Students' Federation to offer Satyagraha, a largely attended meeting of students was held here last evening when several speakers advised the students to get themselves prepared for Satyagraha.

The meeting adopted a resolution stating that before launching Satyagraha an attempt should be made, on behalf of the Students' Federation, to place the grievances of the medical students before the authorities in a constitutional way and a deputation should wait on the Minister-in-charge in this connection.

There is no change in the situation. The students are still remaining in the hostel.—United Press.

## CHARLIE CHAN


THIS HAS BEEN DISTRESSING EXPERIENCE FOR YOU, MISS DEEPING! SUGGEST YOU GO TO SLEEP
I THINK I'LL TURN IN, TOO!
HAH! AS USUAL, NUMBER ONE SON HAS SETTLED DOWN TO PEACEFUL SLUMBER AFTER SAWING GREAT PILE OF WOOD! QUIET ATMOSPHERE WELCOME TO TIRED PARENT!
BUT THERE IS NO SLEEP FOR CHARLIE... FOR A LONG TIME HE LIES AWAKE, PONDERING ABOUT THE JEWEL THEFT...
HAH! BIG IDEA STRIKES ME LIKE HAND OF ANGRY FATHER! TOMORROW SHALL SET TRAP AND TRY TO CATCH VERY LARGE MOUSE!

## PIED PIPER

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